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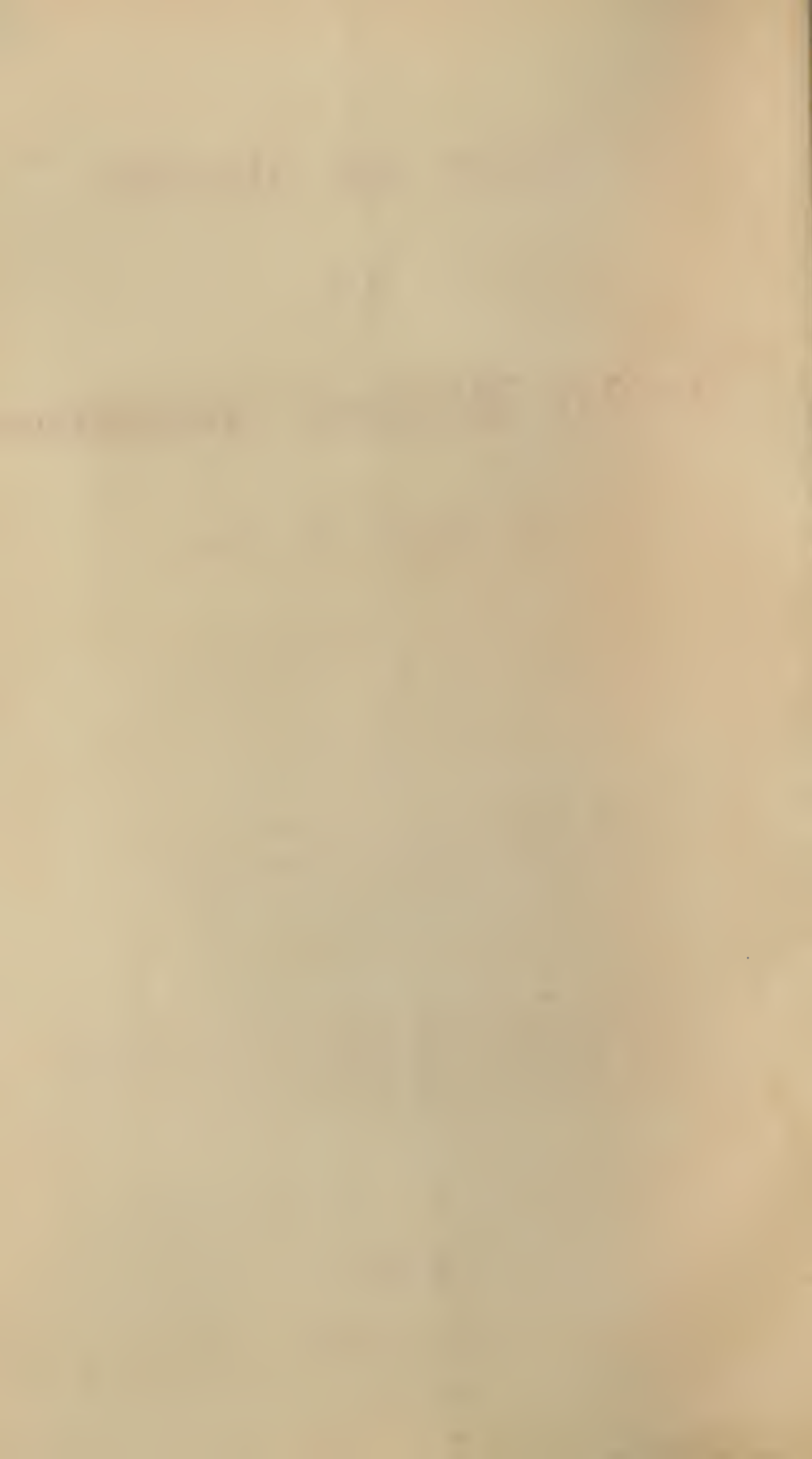
Notes and Records
of the
Ancient Religious Foundations
At Droughal, Co. Cork,
And its Vicinity.

by
The Rev. Samuel Hanman, B. A.

It is curious to see to witness the mournful scenes at other religious houses, although
most probably their architecture has either destroyed, their timber battered down, and the
building once used and full of their culture. The floor, that very earth which did some time
support the piers of the church, is now a mere mass of earth, and consequently, in the
most miserable manner.

WATERFORD: Printed by Messrs. G. & J. H. 1841.

Droughal:
John Kindran
mdccclii



TO

THE REV. PIERCE WILLIAM DREW, B.A.,

RECTOR AND VICAR OF ST. MARY'S COLLEGIATE CHURCH, YOUGHAL;

AN EDIFICE,

INDEBTED FOR ITS RESTORATION

TO HIS TASTE, LIBERALITY, AND UNWEARIED EXERTIONS,

THESE PAGES

ARE APPROPRIATELY INSCRIBED.

PREFACE.



THE plan pursued in the following pages is simple, yet sufficiently systematical. The Writer's first object was to choose a district, within the limits of which he should confine his researches. When he had restricted himself in this way to a certain field, it remained for him to subject every portion of it to a pains-taking investigation; lest any

Religious House, hitherto unnoticed or imperfectly described, should be passed over without receiving a strict measure of justice. So soon as each of these Foundations had been duly noted down, and in its turn subjected to repeated examination, the Writer's own library and the collections of his friends were diligently explored for the knowledge which the Irish Annalists, Historians and Topographers might be able to impart. The accumulation of this lore, joined with the results of personal local researches, forms the staple of these pages.

The district embraced in this little Treatise is the highly interesting locale at the mouth of the river Blackwater in Munster, comprising portions of the counties of Cork and Waterford and including the Ancient City of Ardmore and the important historical Town of Youghal. Ardmore, the Shrine of DECLAN and one of the Mother Cities of Christianized Ireland, deserves a special notice; and it is hoped that its several Foundations have been here fully, though succinctly, described. The numerous religious Edifices of Youghal are arranged in chronological order. In the account of each House, the name of the Founder, with the purpose of the foundation, is given; the

historical reminiscences and local occurrences are classified according to their dates ; and the present state of the remains (where such are to be found) is, in every instance, fully set forth. Remarkable monuments are noted, and their inscriptions given at length. The burials of distinguished personages are recorded. The grants of the several Monasteries, at the time of the General Dissolution, are introduced from the Patent Rolls ; and our Tract, embracing all these features, will, we trust, be accepted as supplying, in some measure, a *Monasticon Eochailleense*.

The Writer's obligations to other hands than his own are many. He has freely availed himself of the labors of his predecessors ; but has, in all instances, made acknowledgement of the sources whence his information is drawn. To his untiring and most generous friend, JAMES FREDERICK FERGUSON Esq., of the Exchequer Record Office, Dublin, he is especially indebted for the collation of Inquisitions and other Exchequer documents, from which materials hitherto unpublished have been derived. His thanks are also due to MR. E. FITZGERALD, Architect, for several original drawings, which have been engraved for these pages ; to the REV. JAMES GRAVES, one of the Secretaries of the Kilkenny Archæological Society, for the wood-cuts illustrating the Choir of ST. MARY'S Church ; to JOHN GOUGH NICHOLS Esq., F.S.A., of Westminster, for the use of the illustration of the Monastic Seal, found at the Franciscan Friary, Youghal ; and to JAMES McGLASHAN Esq., of Dublin, for the wood-cut of SIR WALTER RALEIGH'S House.

South Abbey, April 18th, 1854.

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"I do love these ancient ruins—
We never tread upon them, but we set
Our foot upon some reverend history."

JOHN WEBSTER : 1590.



HE preaching of PATRICK in Ireland, it is now generally admitted, was preceded by that of other, though less noted, Missionaries. Four of these are named with special honor by the early Historical writers, viz. AILBE, a native of Ely O'Carroll, whose labors were at Emly, co. Tipperary; KIERAN, a native of *Insula S. Clara*, or Cape Clear, who ministered with success at Sier Kieran, near Birr, in the district now called the King's co.; IBIAR, who located himself on the isle of Beg-Ery, or Little Erin, co. Wexford; and DECLAN, who preached to the Pagans at Ardmore, co. Waterford. With the last-named only we have to do, in our present undertaking. To

him the evangelizing of the district, near the estuary of the Blackwater, should be ascribed; and some personal notice of this eminent man is desirable, previous to our giving the history of the Religious Edifices which arose in beauty on the scene of his labors.

DECLAN was son of ERC, Chief of a noble family of the Deisi, [co. Waterford,] and his mother's name was DETHYS. He was brought up until the age of seven, by a relative named DOBRAN; and at this period was placed under the instruction of DYMMA, a Christian teacher, whose name is preserved to us in Kildimo, an Abbey in the co. Limerick. The young DECLAN commenced his mission among the Pagans of his native district, in the early part of the fifth century; and he soon experienced a success, to which no doubt his birth and gifts contributed as largely as his zeal. COLGAN's portraiture is noble: "In person," he writes, "DECLAN was handsome, in birth illustrious, in garb and gait humble, in language sweet, in counsel mighty, in discourse powerful, in charity ardent,

in behaviour cheerful, in gifts profuse, in life holy, in wonders and miracles frequent and eminent." The Lord of Nan-Deisi, HANMER tells us, made him a grant of the "soile" called *Ard-na-coired*, or The Height of the Sheep, a name now changed into *Ard-mor*, or The Great Height. Here DECLAN founded, circ. 416, a Seminary, from which the light of Christianity radiated into all the contiguous districts; and the retired hamlet became a sanctuary for religion and letters. The Deisi, moreover, forsaking their Chief LUBAN, an obstinate Pagan, followed DECLAN, who placed them under the headship of FEARGALL M'CORMAC, one of his own kindred. At the synod of Cashel, convened by ÆNGUS, King of Munster, in 448, DECLAN was confirmed in the See of Ardmore. A little Town arose on the shores of the noble Bay where the Missionary had established himself; and the "goodly buildings" of the "*Civitas Sancti Declani*," as the Chronicler HANMER calls it, we shall now proceed to describe :

Saint Declan's Oratory.*

THIS little *Damh-liag* bears traces of remote antiquity, and carries us up to the introduction of Christianity into our isle in the fifth century. In all probability, it is the very place of worship where DECLAN ministered during life, and where his remains were deposited when he rested from his labors. The building is of small dimensions, 13 feet 4 inches by 8 feet 9 inches in the clear. The two side-walls extend about 2 feet 6 inches beyond the gables, and form in this way a set of four square buttresses to the building. The original entrance was at the west end; but it is now rendered useless owing to an accumulation of soil on the outside to the very lintel. It is 5 feet 6 inches in height, and its lintel is formed by a single stone more than 6 feet in length. The doorway tapers in width, from 2 feet at lintel to 2 feet 5 inches at base. The East window has a semi-circular head formed in one stone, and displays the same tapering construction with the door. There were windows also in the North and South walls. The South window is now built up; and the only entrance into the building is through the North window, which has been opened down for this purpose. The roof is modern. It was erected, in 1716, for the preservation of the Oratory, by DR. THOMAS MILLES, Bishop of Waterford and Lismore.



Saint Declan's Oratory. Ardmore.

The Interior presents no feature of interest, save that a large open excavation in the S.E. angle is shown as DECLAN's grave. The walls of this vault are of masonry, and the descent is by a few steps. The earth taken from it (and which is often put into it, that it may be consecrated by lying there) is superstitiously revered by the peasantry, and is considered efficacious in protecting from disease.

* In our account of the Ecclesiastical Remains at Ardmore, we have derived considerable assistance from a meritorious Hand-Book, entitled "Antiquarian Rambles on the South Coast. A Hand-Book to the 'Holy City of Ardmore,' County of Waterford: Being Rough Sketches of its Antiquities, Legends and Scenery, by F. OCHILLIE: Youghal and Ardmore, 1852."

To the talented Author of this Guide, we are also indebted for some drawings, which have been engraven for our pages.

The Monastery.

The Monastery of Ardmore was of a particular rule, founded by DECLAN himself. It grew out of the Seminary which this eminent man established, for training the converts from Paganism among the Deisi; and its Abbots enjoyed episcopal rank, according to the grant of the synod of Cashel held in 448, when the see of Ardmore, as founded by ST. DECLAN, was confirmed. The names of his successors are nearly all lost. ULTAN, the mitred Abbot of Ardmore, was alive in 550. [*Acta SS.* p. 608.] EUGENE, who wrote a life of ST. CUTHBERT, was Abbot in 1174; and in this year, along with DONAT, Abbot of Maig, and GREGORY, of Cunuga, he was a subscribing witness to the charter granted to the Monastery of ST. FINBAR at Cork by DERMOT, King of Munster, son of the Founder. [KING, p. 336.] MOEL-ETTRIM O'DUIBHE-RATHRA erected a Church at this place, [*Annals of Munster*, contin.], probably the *Teampul Deiscart* on the Cliff. He afterwards became Bishop of Ardmore, and died in 1203. It is probable, that with this name the list of the Bishops of this ancient see closes. Soon after the arrival of the Anglo-Norman invaders, Ardmore was incorporated with Lismore [*Fasti Eccles. Hib.*, Vol I., p. 158]; and the united bishoprics merged into that of Waterford in the reign of ELIZABETH.

Ardmore, being thus united with Lismore, must thenceforth be historically sought for in connection with that see. We find that THOMAS WITHERHEAD, Bishop of Waterford and Lismore, with the consent of the Dean and Chapter, by indenture dated 15 Jan., 1591, demised the manor, lordship, castle, town and lands of Ardmore for a term of 101 years to SIR WALTER RALEIGH. Two years after this, RALEIGH was ejected from his tenure by SIR JOHN DOWDALL, of Pilltown, knight; and the latter continued in undisturbed possession until 10 May, 1604, when King JAMES granted this manor to SIR RICHARD BOYLE, afterwards EARL OF CORK, with power to take possession without suit, or else by law to recover the same.

"This House," says a pleasing writer, "subsisted till the Reformation, and some remains of it were in existence about a century ago; but no traces are now visible. There are, however, some sewers and subterranean passages, which have been at times discovered but never thoroughly explored; they appear to have communicated with the Church [Cathedral?]" In one of them was found, a few years ago, an ancient hatchet, with a long, slender handle, stuck fast between the stones of the subterranean wall. It was with no small indignation I learned that this relic of the olden times had been broken up to make nails." [*Frazer's Magazine*, Sept. 1845, p. 293.]

The site of the Monastery is occupied by a Farm-house, adjoining the ancient Cathedral, but on the opposite side of the road. Let us now return to the burial ground, and examine the building so fraught with interesting reminiscences, where also we shall find several memorials of the olden Abbots and Bishops:

The Cathedral.

This interesting edifice consists of a Nave and Choir, erected (as we can tell on examination) at different periods. In the lower part of the North wall of the Choir is ancient masonry of Cyclopæan character, the stones not being laid in courses, but fitted according to their natural forms around each other at random. We are led, in consequence, to assign this portion of the building to a very high antiquity, perhaps to the age of DECLAN's immediate successors, in the sixth or seventh century. The Nave is in the Hiberno-Romanesque style of the eleventh century. It was built, doubtless, when Christianity had now extended itself in the district, for the purpose of affording additional accommodation to the worshippers; and the more ancient building, to which it was added, was then converted into a Choir.

The ruined West gable presents a series of sculptured niches of elaborate design and execution. About six feet from the ground are two large semi-circular compartments, enclosed in a moulded string-course. In that to the North are three arched niches; the central one containing a sculpture representing the Tree of Life, with the serpent coiled around the trunk, and

ADAM and EVE standing at either side. The right hand niche of this compartment commemorates the conversion of the Pagan Prince of the Deisi, who with his spear couched and resting on his shoulder, bows himself before the Christian Missionary. The left hand niche contains an ox, or cow. The southern compartment is yet more elaborately filled. At the top is the Judgment of Solomon, beneath which are six niches, that to the extreme left being square-headed, and all the rest circular. In the square niche is a cow or sheep, raised on a pedestal; in the next, the Virgin and Child; and in the remaining four, the Magi with their offerings. Above these grand compartments, stretches a continuous series of seventeen circular-headed niches, divided from each other by plain pilasters. Of these, the central niche is immediately beneath the window of the gable, and once contained the Crucifixion, which has fallen down. The others display various human figures, sometimes a single one in a niche, and sometimes two or even three. What may be intended by this sculptured history we are left to conjecture; but probably it refers to the early Christianizing of Ardmore by DECLAN and his successors.

Ere we pass within, let us examine those huge buttresses built to the North quoins and East end, without whose friendly aid that fine gable would long since have been laid in the dust. There is "1630" carved boldly on the buttress at the N.W. quoin; a date bringing us to the era of the first EARL OF CORK. He was granted the manor, as we have already seen, 10 May, 1604, and to him probably these useful additions should be ascribed.

There were originally three entrances into the Cathedral, two on the south side into the Nave and Choir respectively, and one on the North side into the Nave. Of these, the two southern doorways have been built up, and the earth is raised against them on the exterior to half their height, by accumulated burials. The North entrance of the Nave is available; but has been reduced in size by the insertion within it of a plain Gothic doorway, now occupied with an open iron grate. The jambs of the original entrance, however, remain in good preservation, with the capitals of the columns which adorned it; and over head stretches still the fine moulded circular arch. We pass within the entrance, and find ourselves in a small court, overshadowed by trees. This is the roofless Nave. It was lighted originally by five windows. That in the West gable was of a rich design, as we may judge from the foliated capitals to its columns yet remaining. Two windows were in the South wall, but are now built up. The two in the North wall are open. They are moulded, and have circular heads. The upper part of this wall is ornamented with arches and compartments, such as are common in Norman designs. Here also, towards the Choir, we find a Sepulchral Arch, having columns with floriated capitals, and a trefoil-arched canopy. Opposite, in the South wall, is another Arch, but of a simpler design. Excavations have been made beneath these monuments; but no reliques of interest were discovered. In the gravelled walk are seven tapered Tomb-slabs, generally, but erroneously, styled stone coffin-lids. On some, are plain incised crosses; on others, crosses in relief. One has a cross fleury, and would appear to be later than the rest; and another has a Latin inscription across its upper surface. . . . FVNDATORVM EPI + ARDS, in Roman capital. These stones, no doubt, once covered the remains of the Abbots and brethren of the ancient Monastery; and an interesting discovery, in confirmation of this supposition, was made a few years since near the spot where they are laid. "Some persons employed in making a vault at the entrance to the Chancel dug up a pair of shoes, of the same kind as those worn by men in a religious order, and which were made by the brethren themselves. It was the custom in Ireland not to bury any person with shoes, save priests, monks, and friars. These shoes (which are yet extant in the village) are of a small size, and probably belonged to a young novice. The fronts are high and slit down; the soles, which are of the same description as the upper leather, are sewn on at the outside. They are much decayed, and when found the bones of the feet were still in them. They cannot be of a later date than the Reformation, at which period the Monastery here was dissolved." [*Fraser's Magazine*, Sept., 1845, pp. 292, 293.]

The Choir Arch is of great beauty. The piers are massive, and have capitals sculptured with the lotus in bud. From them springs a pointed moulded Arch, through which the interior is seen to great advantage, is if set in a frame. The Choir has few objects of interest. The windows seem to be re-constructions

with the ancient jambs and arch-stones. The Font has been removed, and is now in the modern church of the village. It is octagonal, of the decorated period. In the Choir are vaults of the families of ODELL (the Lords of the manor), ROCH and GEE. A sculptured flag of the sixteenth century bears the SMYTH Arms. The Choir measures within walls 34 feet by 18; and the Nave 72 feet by 26. The former was used as the Parish Church until the year 1842.

The Round Tower.

The *Cloig-theach* of Ardmore, owing to its beauty and fine preservation, is one of the best-known structures of its kind in Ireland. It is built of a hard sand-stone, chiselled to the curve, and brought from the mountains of Slieve-grian, about four miles distant. The Tower is about 15 feet in diameter at the base, from which it gradually tapers to the apex, 97 feet above the surface of the ground, and terminates in a conical roof now half thrown over by injuries from lightning. Four string-courses divide the exterior into five stories. The entrance is in the East side, at the distance of 13 feet from the ground. It is circular-headed, and tapers from 1 foot 11 inches at springing of the arch to 2 feet 7 inches at base. The full height of this fine doorway is 5 feet 9 inches. Around the outer edges is cut a bold Norman bead; and inside are bar-holes, two at each side of the entrance, for securing the door. Access to the interior is now rendered easy, by means of the ladders and floors provided by Mr. ODELL, the Lord of the soil. The lower stories are lighted by splaying spike-holes, some square, some with circular heads; and as the visitor ascends, he meets grotesque corbels at intervals, staring at him from the concave walls. The highest story has four tapered windows, facing the cardinal points. Each of these presents on the exterior a triangular arch, and on the interior a trefoil head. In height, they are respectively 3 feet 9 inches. The stone lintels remain over the opes, where the beam for the Bell rested, which Tradition says was of so deep and powerful tone, that it was heard at *Glaun-mor*, or The Great Glen, 8 miles distant. The apex of the roof was once surmounted by a Cross of stone; but this was some years since shot down by a person firing at birds.

Excavations were made, in the year 1841, within the base of this Tower, under the superintendence of Messrs. ODELL, WINDELE, HACKETT and ABELL, and led to the discovery of two imperfect human skeletons at a considerable depth of earth. This circumstance induced some to think that the interments took place at a period subsequent to the erection of the Tower, and was advanced as an argument for the Pagan origin of these structures. But there was no little misconception here. Instead of having been interred, with care, within the basement of the Tower, these human remains had been interfered with at the time of its erection. A foundation-stone occupied the place of one of the crania, and the skeleton evidently had been decapitated and otherwise injured by the workmen who cut the circular trench for the foundations of the Tower. We have no hesitation in assigning this noble structure to the ninth or tenth century, A.D.; for the mouldings of the doorway, the grotesque corbel heads in the interior, and the square trefoil-heads of the windows of the upper story, all belong to this period. And, perhaps, we may find the reason for the erection of the *Cloig-theach* at this time, in the unsettled state of the country owing to the predatory landings of the *Dubh-Galls*, *Fin-Galls*, and other sea-rovers.

Teampul Deiscart and Saint Deelan's Well.

Few situations could be more romantically chosen for a place of worship, than that of the *Teampul Deiscart*, or Church of The South, at Ardmore. A steep, precipitous cliff, overhanging the Ocean, is its nestling-place; and just on the verge of the frightful chasm stand the grey, weather-bleached ruins of the old Church. The ecclesiastical details belong to the thirteenth century, and we ask, May not the Founder have been MOEL-ETHRIUM O'DUINHE-RATHRA, Bishop of Ardmore, who, as we have before seen (page 7.), died in 1203, having erected a Church in this place? There are now standing the West gable with portions of the South side-wall. The East gable was blown down by a storm about thirty

years since; and where the North wall stood, right over the sea, is a pile of the loose stones of the ruin. The entrances were two, both in the South wall at its E. and W. extremities. Of the door to the West, one jamb alone remains. The door towards the East gable is nearly perfect, and is 8 feet in height by 4 feet 3 inches in width. The key-stone of the flat arch of its head is apparently inverted—a matter which has given rise to much speculation; but the result of a keen scrutiny will show that it was so cut to the depth of a few inches only, and that then it is constructed as usual to meet the laws of gravitation. The Church measures within walls 66 feet by 18. It was lighted by a large lancet window of two lights in the East gable, a narrow window (now built up) in the South wall, and a square tapered window high up in the West gable. This last is now broken through at the base, and affords a modern passage into the ruins. At the East end is a square piscina, close to which is a rude modern altar. At the West end, on the outside, is a famous Holy Well, the place of resort for pilgrims on the pattern day.



Saint Declan's Well, Ardara.

Our view accurately represents the Holy Well, looking to the West, "There, in the western end of the outer wall, a little within the piers, do you see two spaces like small doorways, and two coarsely-cut representations of the Crucifixion above them? Look in! there is a clear, cool well of delicious water on a gravelly bottom; and here, on a stone shelf within, stands a wooden cup for the use of pilgrims, and you may avail yourself of it. This well is a holy well, and called St. DECLAN'S; it is believed to have been blessed by him, and endowed with some sanatory virtues. When the country people draw water from it, they bend a knee before it. From the veneration in which it is held, and from its situation near the entrance of the Church, I conjecture it to have been used as a Baptistry." [*Frazer's Magazine*, Sept. 1845, p. 296.]

The festival of St. DECLAN is kept, with many superstitious observances, on the 24th of July, when multitudes resort to this Well, as well as the Saint's burial place in the Oratory already described, and to a large boulder-stone lying among the rocks on the beach, which is called by his name.

The extension of Christianity in our Isle could not have materially differed, in system, from what would be pursued in a heathen land at the present day. The Missionary would, perhaps, first establish himself near the sea-shore, not far from the landing-place, where he had quitted his ship; for the country,

unknown and unpenetrated, would as yet forbid further travel inland. Here a Settlement would be formed, and would encounter necessarily no common difficulties during its infancy. It would, notwithstanding, bravely struggle on, growing in stability as the light of the Truth diffused itself around. Proportionally, with this growth, and with the augmenting influence of the Christian Teacher, he would find more extensive fields of labor opening up. Schools would be planted here and there, at desirable localities; and Catechists be supplied, according to the demand made for them. Easiest of all, in the advance into the country, would it be to follow the arterial communications of the great rivers, which would furnish a highway for the light shallop to pass up and down with rapidity; and how desirable to rear at intervals, on their islets or grassy banks, the structures that would serve as landmarks of progress, and would afford the enquiring natives both a stated ministry and a place of Prayer!

Thus was it in the region before us. From the sea-beach at Ardmore, we find the Gospel Messenger speeding his way inland, following all the while the open waters of the Blackwater, and making his first halt at the locality we shall next describe, the picturesque little isle of *Dair-Inis*,* or Molana:

Molana Abbey, co. Waterford.

501.—About this year ST. MOLANFIDE founded an Abbey for Canons Regular of ST. AUGUSTINE, on the islet of *Dair-Inis* in the river Blackwater, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.W. of Eo-chaille, or Youghal; and was himself the first Abbot. [WARE, Mon.]

506.—24 May. Died the Abbot FERDACHRIOCH, who had taken the name of MACARTIN, and was consecrated Bishop of Clogher. [*Acta SS.* p. 176.] He was descended from the high family of the Arads, was a disciple of ST. PATRICK'S, a man of noble manners, and an indefatigable preacher. At Clogher, he erected a monastery before the royal seat of Ergall. [Ulster Annals.]

590.—ST. FACHNAN MONGACH, i.e. *Crinitus*, or The Hirsute, being covered with hair at his birth, was Abbot of this monastery; and about this year he founded the Abbey of Ross-Alithri, co. Cork. [*Acta SS.* p. 596; Trias Than. Index.] Ross obtained episcopal rank, and he became first Bishop of the See. [COTTON'S *Fasti*, Vol. I., p. 348.]

600.—BRECCAN was Abbot in the seventh century. [*Acta SS.* p. 148.]

650.—ST. GOBBAN was Abbot of *Dair-Inis*; but we cannot say whether he governed this island or one of the same name near Wexford; and some writers inform us that he was Abbot of Airdne, one of the isles of Arran, as in several martyrologies he is called "Abbot Ardnensis." [*Acta SS.* p. 750.]

747.—FIR-DARICH, i.e. *Rufus*, or Red Man, Abbot of *Dair-Inis*, was taken to his rest. [Annals Ulster, p. 92.]

819.—The island of *Dair-Inis* was desolated by the Danes. [Four Masters.]

822.—*Dair-Inis*, was again wasted by the Danes. [Annals of Innisfallen.]

829.—SUBNEUS, the son of FARNECH, Abbot of this house, was appointed Abbot of Armagh, but died two months after and was there buried. [Trias Than. p. 295. O'FLAHERTY'S correction.]

848.—A victory was gained by TIGERNACH over the Danes of *Dair-Inis*, and 1200 of the invaders were slain. [Annals Ulster, p. 219.]

938.—FINECHTA O'CEALLAIG, the comorb of *Dair-Inis*, rested in Christ. [id.]

1114.—FLANN MACLANNCHA, vicar of *Dair-Inis*, was taken to his rest. [id.]

1168.—Died O'MONGACH, vicar of Molana *Dair-Inis*. [Four Masters.]

1186.—RAYMOND LE GROS about this year closed his eventful life, probably in the Templars' House at Rhincrew, and is said to have been interred in this Abbey. [WARE, Mon.]

1287.—PETER the Abbot being dead, a license, dated 10 July, was granted to elect in his room, [PRYNN, vol. III. p. 437]; and PHILIP O'FARTYR was accordingly chosen. [KING, p. 306.]

* Or, the Isle of Oaks. "The first Christian Missionaries," writes LEDWICH (*Antiquities* pp. 70, 71), "succeeding the Druids, consecrated the circuit of the grove anew to religion, and called it *Doire* in Irish, The Oak." Among numerous compound names which he gives as instances, we find *Dair-Inis* set down. In our account of *Dair-Inis*, or Molana, we embody all the information supplied by ARCHDALL (*Monast. Hib.* pp. 695, 696) with many important additional particulars.

1296.—The Abbot PHILIP having resigned, a license, dated 5 Sept., was granted to fill the chair of the Abbey [PRYNN, Vol. III. p. 658]; and WILLIAM was elected. [KING, p. 305.]

1301.—In this year the Abbot WILLIAM recovered nine acres of land with their appurtenances in Tylarath, from RICHARD, vicar of the church of St. BRACAN in the said town. [id.]

1309.—JOHN was Abbot, who had commonage of pasture in Ballymothan, co. Louth. [id.]

1350.—30 May. DIONYSIUS was Abbot. [id. p. 306.]

1359.—The Abbot IRWYN is mentioned as the immediate predecessor of the existing Abbot, whose name is not recorded, but we are told that in this year he sued Sir THOMAS DE MANDEVILLE, Knight, for three carucates of land in Killokeran and Ballymunrich, co. Waterford. [id. p. 305.]

1361.—The Abbot PHILIP sued WILLIAM and THOMAS DE MANDEVILLE, Knights, for one carucate and an half of land in Killokeran co. Waterford; and the said Abbot dying in this year, a license was granted to the monks to proceed to an election, and that, if the bishop of the diocese approved of the person so elected, he should be restored to his temporalities; but this was not to be a precedent. [id.]

1397.—The Abbot sued THOMAS DE MANDEVILLE for three carucates of land in Killokeran and Ballimminoch. [id.]

1585.—About this year the Abbey was dissolved; and the prior and brethren were found to be seized, as of fee, in right of the monastery, of the site and precincts of the same, situate on the Awwmore near the castle of Templemichell and Ballinetra, and containing within its walls $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres; also of a water-mill called the Channon's Mill; 3 salmon weirs, 12 acres arable, 6 acres pasture in Templemichell and Ringerowe—of Killnegannanagh, 2 carucates—Downmoone, 2 carucates—the walls and ground of a ruinous chapel in Diskirty, with 12 acres arable, and 8 acres furze and briars in the same—of 50 acres besides pasture in Ardmore—of 18 acres called the Quarters—2 islands near Conkie, containing 6 acres—2 salmon and eel-weirs on the Awwmore—the tithes of the weir of BallymcJonick. The said prior and convent were also seized, as before, of the rectories, churches and chapels of Templemichell, Kileocain, Killoghtermoy, Tallagh, Collegan, Licoran otherwise Lyboran, Killvallon, Killynan, Barameghoc Bramegho or Baramegho and Lackadoran, with their glebes, tithes, alterages, and other profits, and also of the advowsons and right of presentations of the churches and vicarages of the above-named, as also the cell of Aghenore, with divers lands and tithes in Kerry and Desmond co., and of the church, rectory, and chapel of Kilfemyne, with its tithes in Limerick co., and that of Kilbolane, with its tithes in Cork co. and with the advowsons and right of patronage of Kilbolane and Kilfeeny; all of which now belong to the King by right of his crown.

1585-6.—3 Feb. The Abbey, with all its possessions, was granted by a warrant of privy seal of this date to SIR WALTER RALEIGH, and was confirmed to him by letters patent, dated 16 Oct. following. [MS. at Lismore.] He assigned them, with his other estates, to the EARL OF CORK. [HARRIS' Tab.]

1806.—The isle of Molana was in this year united to the mainland, by GRICE SMYTH, Esq., of Ballynatray. [Tablet in Abbey.]

1820.—Mrs. MARY BRODERICK SMYTH, widow of the foregoing gentleman, erected in the midst of the quadrangle of the Abbey, a statue of the Founder, representing him in the flowing robes of his Order. At the same time she placed a cenotaph, surmounted by a funeral urn, in a window of one of the side chapels, to perpetuate the memory of RAYMOND LE GROS. A masonry grave of one of the old Abbots was at this time discovered, containing a human skeleton with a silver chalice by its side. It was immediately closed up again, and its contents were not disturbed.

The ruins of Molana are the most extensive and best preserved of any in the district. The walls, overgrown with ivy, lichen, and mosses, mostly stand to their full height. We cannot now trace any of the original foundations, nor find work earlier than the semi-Norman and thirteenth century periods. The walls of the Chapel are nearly as high as when first erected. The Nave is 55 feet 9 inches by 24 feet 2 inches; and appears to have been lighted by but one window placed in the west end. As if to compensate for this, the walls of the Choir were closely pierced with long lancet one-light windows, both on the north

and south sides. This portion measures 62 feet by 24 feet 2 inches in the clear. The moulded jambs of the East window, though in sad ruin, tell of its having been once a beautiful specimen. In the south wall, near the E. end, are the remains of a piscina; and, nearly opposite, in the North wall, is a broken sepulchral arch. A door near this point led into a Sacristy, measuring 23 feet 6 inches by 7 feet 6 inches. In a corner of this apartment is a circular stone-stair, which conducted probably to the Rood Loft. Portions of the chamfered piers of the Choir Arch are still standing.

On the floor of the Chapel are lying three interesting memorials of the brethren, so many coffin-shaped tapered stones, each over six feet in length. Of these one is plain, having but a deep chamfer around its edges. The two others are sculptured with floriated crosses, and one of them has in addition a human head raised on its upper part, very similar to a tapered flag in St. Mary's Youghal. The remains of inscriptions in the old Lombardic letter may be traced on the chamfered edges; but they are now so time-worn and defaced, that nothing can be gleaned from them. These monumental reliques we would assign to the beginning of the thirteenth century.

The south wall of the Nave forms part of the side of a quadrangular open Court, measuring 65 feet 6 inches by 48 feet 6 inches, around which are the remains of the different domestic apartments. On the E. side, overlooking the river, and with windows opening out upon it, were the *scriptoria*, or cells of the monks; and above them a long range of Dormitories, extending about 64 feet by 18. The Refectory occupied the S. side. It measured 70 feet by 20. At the E. end of this building, a small private Chapel, 27 feet by 20, opened off; and in the W. wall of this Chapel, over a spot traditionally consecrated as the grave of RAYMOND LE GROS, the monument already mentioned has been erected to the hero. The kitchen concerns occupied the N.W. side of the quadrangle. They were, inside walls, 46 feet 10 inches by 18 feet 9 inches. In the N.E. angle, outside the kitchen, is a large well, evidently sunk in the early days of the monastery for domestic uses.

Were it not our purpose to confine ourselves to the district at the embouchure of the Blackwater, we need but to pass a little higher up when we should find another Abbey of Canons Regular at Clashmore, and pursuing the river yet further, we should come to the important foundations at Lismore. Unwillingly, we forbear. Let us now explore the long low range of hills, which form the West side of the river's mouth, and see what edifices are to be found among them. Here is a House as yet unnoticed by the Ecclesiologists:

Kilcoran, or the Shanabine Monastery.

About a mile outside Youghal, on the South, in the townland of Seafeld and adjoining that of Ballyclannasy, is a little field called The Shanavine, which may be interpreted as either The Old Little Plain, or The Old Asylum or Sanctuary, in Irish *Sean-min*, or *Sean-maigin*. As the field dips down, it forms with its neighbouring height, a small well-sheltered glen, through which a trickling streamlet finds its way. On the slopes of the Shanavine an old religious house was founded, of which hitherto no topographer has taken notice. The early missionaries chose the site, with their wonted judgment. The view from it was beautiful. The blue waters of Youghal bay formed the prospect in front, and were bounded on one side by the headlands at the mouth of the harbour, and on the other by the rising eminence of Claycastle. Around the monastery rose the thick foliage of the forests, which at the period clothed the landscape in every quarter. Like all early places of worship in Ireland, the church was of small dimensions, about 40 feet in length by 18 in width. It consisted of a Nave and Choir. Near it, to the N., were residences of the brethren; and on the S.W., almost at the very walls of the church, was a spring-well in which many of the natives perhaps found their Baptistry. The road leading to this monastery is one of the most ancient thoroughfares about

Youghal, and preserves the name of the Saint to whom the Church was dedicated. It is called Kilcoran, i.e. *Cill-Kuarain*, The Church of KORAN, *Curvinus* or The Bowed. This Saint was called "the wise" son of NETSEMAN, and his festival is set down in the Irish calendars, at the 9th of February. He was of Deisi in Munster. In the *Festilogium* of AENGUS the Culdee, he is called "MOCHUAROC," "*meus parvulus Curvinus*." He was probably a *Tortillard*, *Courbe*, or *Humpetto*.

The Church, roofless but otherwise in good condition, was standing in 1790. About this year, a farmer of the neighbourhood named GARRETT CODY, demolished its walls and constructed a barn with the materials. The story has it, that he straightway fell into bad health, his body swelling up in dropsy and his arms withering in decay, and thus he died miserably. Such was the terror created by his doom, that no labourer could be induced to cultivate the field, until the owner, Mr. SEWARD, resolved to break it up in 1849. The plough was now brought in, and the foundations of the different buildings were discovered and were wholly taken away. Bones were found in great abundance, many of them lying *in situ* in the primitive graves. Among them, was a skull of unusual size. Two old coins* were found among the foundations of the church, and are now (1854) in possession of REV. R. SMIDDY, of Charleville. The only relics of the Monastery now visible are a few old moss-grown and weather-worn stones, which give some clue to the style and date of the building. Five of these are moulded, three with Norman beads. Two were parts of door-jambs; the rest are pieces of windows,—a jamb, a mullion, and part of a circular arch. From these fragments we are inclined to set down this portion as of the middle Norman period, *circa* 1060; but the Monastery itself was, we doubt not, of a much earlier date. The burial-ground has been often used, within the recollection of many, as a place of sepulture for unbaptized infants, like the *calluraghs* or *keels* of this country, which are deemed unconsecrated ground. "Rounds" are not practised at the well.

The question remains to be determined, to what community of Eremites did this ancient monastery belong? The most aged peasants dwelling around, say it was Augustinian, and are probably right. FRIAR LUBIN, in his valuable history of that body, gives us a map of Ireland,† specifying the localities where houses of the order existed. In Munster, we have at the mouth of the Blackwater "*Yoaensis*" marked, along with the adjoining monasteries of Ardmore, Lismore and Dungarvan; but the historian gives us no particulars. Now, we have identified every other local religious foundation, and do not find among them the house of Augustinians; why may it not be sought for here? It is true, that the able, anonymous, compiler of an Irish *Monasticon*, printed in London by WILLIAM MEARS, in 1722, denies the correctness of LUBIN's statement; and speaking of monasteries erroneously assigned to Augustinians, he says (p. 323): "Youghill Monastery is likewise only of the aforesaid FRIAR LUBIN's discovering, without mentioning the founder, or the time of its foundation; and I am well assured that there never were any convents of religious men at Youghil, besides those of the Dominicans and Franciscans." But the writer previously (p. 311) had admitted a self-evident truth, which must weigh with us in receiving his authority, especially when so dogmatically given: "It is possible," he writes, "that FRIAR LUBIN might have had some informations which are unknown to me;" and the reader will gather from our pages the history of other religious foundations at Youghal, beside the two prominent ones, which the London writer has mentioned. The monastery at the Shanavine may have been one of those early establishments, that followed the rule of COLUMBA, COLOMBANUS, CONGAL, AILBE or DECLAN, and which after the Anglo-Norman conquest of the island were compelled to incorporate themselves with the Augustinians, and were, in the thirteenth century, eclipsed by the magnificent houses of the Franciscans and Dominicans.

* Money-diggers frequently search the Shanavine field, and meet with, it is said, occasional success. But often, the peasantry aver, they are driven from their nightly labours by evil spirits in the shapes of fierce dogs or raging bulls!

† This map is very curious. It is lettered "Provincia Hibernae Ordinis Eremitarum Sancti Augustini, F. August. LUBIN Ordinis Chorograph. delin. et sculp. Cum Privilegio Regis Chr. Paris 1650." LUBIN's work, the *Orbis Augustinianus*, is in the British Museum.

We come now to an Edifice, which from its size and beauty, its numerous tombs and interesting associations, will require a lengthened examination. But the visitor's time will be amply repaid, if he devote some hours to

Saint Mary's Church, Youghal.*

IN the northern part of the town of Youghal, on the slope of a hill, then as now, called *Knoc-na-Vauriagh* (i.e. MARY'S HILL), a Church dedicated to the VIRGIN, was founded in the eleventh century. That earlier religious edifices preceded the building on the same site, there is little doubt. Indeed, we might almost infer, from considering how important the sea-port at the mouth of the Blackwater had already become, that such was necessarily the case. Nor should we stumble at the fortuitous circumstance of our inability to trace, with certainty, the more ancient foundations. When churches would successively arise on the same spot, each exceeding its predecessor in size, it would happen that, in some cases, the lesser building would be incorporated with the larger so as to lose all its distinguishing features; and, in others, would be wholly cleared away, in order that space might be obtained for the new structure. However this may be, we know that in the eleventh century Christianity received a great impulse in this neighbourhood, and the small primitive oratories were for the most part rebuilt in the style of the period, the Hiberno-Romanesque, or Norman. A large edifice was now erected at Youghal. In the doorway of the square massive Tower of the present building, enclosed between two pointed arches, is the moulded circular entrance of this Church, and on the right hand as you enter, the wreck of the base-mouldings belonging to the columns that supported it. From the drip to the arch, and from the mouldings of the bases, we can easily tell that this door formed the South Entrance to the ancient Church, which lay east and west across the present site of the Tower. The foundations of the western wall were uncovered a few years since by workmen excavating for a vault, and were found to lie about six feet to the west of the Tower. The visitor sees the time-worn stones of this portion of the destroyed building used again as materials in the lower half of the west side of the Tower, and will readily contrast them with the fresher stones in the upper portion and in the other three sides. But the most interesting fragment of the Norman church is preserved in the North Transept Aisle of the present building, which appears to have been formed out of part of the old, ruined Choir. It is a moulded, circular sepulchral arch, resting on two low moulded columns, with capitals and bases. Immediately near it, have been found more of the tapered tomb-slabs, popularly called stone-coffin lids, than in any other part of the building. Most of these were monuments in the older church. Some two or three belong to the thirteenth century, and should be assigned to the present edifice. With a single exception, all our tapered tomb-slabs were wilfully broken in pieces centuries ago; and the existence even of their fragments was unknown, until recent researches brought them to light. We shall describe these reliques, when we come to the Transept Aisle, where they are now deposited.

This ancient Church continued in existence during the eleventh and twelfth centuries; but we have been unable to recover its records. There are some grounds for believing that it was dismantled by the great tempests of 1192, which, the Irish Annalists tell us, threw down many houses and churches in Munster, and destroyed much cattle. When thus decayed, another structure was needed; and soon pious hands were found to uprear it.

NEARLY on the same site, a new and splendid pile arose in the commencement of the thirteenth century. The founders were RICHARD BENNET and ELLIS BARRY his wife, of whom (save their memorial in the South Transept) we know nothing. Both names, however, are those of distinguished Anglo-Norman families, whose patriarchs appear in the Battel Abbey Roll. "BUXET, or BENET," writes the Chronicler, JOHN BROMPTON, "was one of such persons as

* Enlarged from an article in the "Topographer and Genealogist"; Edited by JOHN GOUCH NICHOLS, F.S.A., London and Newcastle."—Part IX., March, 1847.

after the battle were advanced to Seigneuries in this land [Glamorgan.]” He afterwards became ancestor of a noble line in that district; and we may suppose that the Founder of ST. MARY’S was of the bands of Knights from the shires of South Wales, who united their fortunes with those of STRONGBOW in his descent on Ireland. “ELLIS BARRY” belonged, doubtless, to that ancient race, whose *caput baroniae* in the south of Ireland was at Buttevant, and who were ennobled, 28 Feb., 1628, by the title of BARRYMORE. The architect of the new fabric largely availed himself of portions of the preceding edifice. In the present West gable, in the wall of the North Aisle, and in the doorway and West side of the Tower, we have traces of the Norman foundation yet remaining. Not only is the masonry in many places of an earlier date than in others; but circular doorways and windows, now built-up and disused, show, by their incongruity, that they formed no part of the present design. The Founders set apart for themselves the South Transept, called the Chantry of OUR BLESSED SAVIOUR, as a mortuary Chapel; and largely endowed it with lands in the neighbourhood of the Town, for the maintenance of an officiating priest. ST. MARY’S, as now established, soon reached a well-ascertained pre-eminence over the other churches of the district. The taxations of POPE NICHOLAS IV., in 1291, and of POPE BONIFACE VIII., in 1302, declare it to be the richest benefice of the whole diocese of Cloyne. The bishopric itself is entered in these documents, as rateable at 185 marks, or about £123. The best prebend is that of Glenowyr (Glanore or Glanworth) which is valued at 28½ marks, or £19; while the church of Yoghel, or Yoghull, is worth one-half as much again, and is set down at £25; the sixth part of the value of the bishopric. In the taxation of POPE NICHOLAS, Youghal is entered, under the head of “*Taxacio Beneficiorum Ecclesiasticorum de Omakylle*,” in these terms:

“Ecclesia de Ygolhel, cuius rector est hoc anno NICHOLAS DE CLER,
vicarius ROBERTUS DE HAILYWELL, taxatur ad xxvii decima *la.*”

That of POPE BONIFACE is of the same import. In the rural deanery of “*Omakyll*,” appears:

“Ecclesia de Yoghull, xxvii decima *la.*”

NICHOLAS DE CLER, who, when the former taxation was made, enjoyed the wealthy rectory of Youghal, was of the Norman house of HERTFORD; and at this period his Family owned the town, and presented to the living. A Post Mortem Inquisition made, in 1320, into the estate of THOMAS FITZ-RICHARD DE CLARE, found him seized of “*Yoghell villa extant.*,” and “*Yoghell ecclesia, cum capella.*” To the DE CLARES, perhaps, and not to the GERALDINES, we should attribute the extensive improvements which ST. MARY’S underwent at this time. The style called Decorated English prevailed throughout the fourteenth century; and in this style was now erected that portion of the church, which has for five centuries rivetted the beholder’s gaze—the present Choir. The Nave also received its share of ornament. A beautiful decorated doorway was inserted in its gable; and, just within that entrance, as fit companion with it, a baptismal Font in the same graceful style was now erected. The gables of the Aisles, particularly on the S. side, were lifted up, the side-walls were considerably raised and were pierced with new windows, and the Aisles became lightsome and spacious. These marked improvements were, in all probability, only gradually effected; and as we have preserved to us in the Calendar of the Rolls, the names of some of the incumbents of this century, we may find in them the very individuals, who personally superintended the alterations. JOHN DE TUNSTALL was rector in 1347; JOHN DRAX, in 1384; JOHN HUNT, in 1389; and JOHN TANNER, in 1399. The living was now presented to by the Crown.

On the foundation of the College, 27 Decem. 1464, by THOMAS, eighth EARL OF DESMOND, the Church became Collegiate, and was served by the Warden and Fellows. The EARL, in 1468, re-edified the building, with the proceeds of an Indulgence granted for this purpose by POPE PAUL II. But if one EARL OF DESMOND was privileged to be the restorer, another, little more than a hundred years after, was destined to be the spoiler of the edifice. On the 1st of November, 1579, GERALD, sixteenth EARL OF DESMOND, went into open rebellion; and at Christmas, he captured the town, so long fostered by his family. He occupied Youghal for five days, during which interval, happily a brief one, his

soldiery employed themselves in plunder and demolition. They did not spare even the buildings consecrated to religion, but polluted and defiled whatever was deemed sacred in them, destroying the vestments, chalices, and other furniture. They ruined the College, and stabled their horses in the Collegiate Church—a sacrilegious proceeding, which, according to Irish historians, drew down upon DESMOND the signal vengeance of heaven. The rebellious townsmen, emulating them in impiety, herded their cows within the consecrated walls. At this time, the South Transept was greatly injured, and the tomb of the Founders defaced; the Choir was unroofed and desolated; the side-chapels were destroyed; and many ancient effigies and epitaphs perished.

Still, while the Edifice itself had suffered so much evil usage, its rich endowments preserved all their importance. When Commissioners of Queen ELIZABETH made inquisition, 31 Aug. 1590, respecting the diocese of Cloyne, they returned the "*Guardianatus Villæ et Collegii de Youghall*" as rateable at 100 marks (£66 13 4), while they valued the "*Episcopatus*" at but £10 10 0. But the time had come, when its revenues were to be alienated from the Collegiate Church for ever. NATHANIEL BAXTER, chosen Warden in 1592, was obliged, 25 Aug., 1597, to pass his bond of 1,000 marks, which was to be forfeited in case he did not, in 40 days after demand, resign his office into the Queen's hands, and did not suffer her agents to take possession of the same. Finding his tenure of office so precarious, he, 30 June, 1598, privately passed a letter of attorney, authorizing (while he yet had authority) the leasing of the College and its revenues for a long period to SIR THOMAS NORRIS, Lord President of Munster. Next year, NORRIS was slain by the Irish rebels; and DR. MEREDITH HANMER, the well-known Chronicler, who had succeeded BAXTER in the Wardenship, renewed, 27 Oct., 1602, the lease granted by his predecessor, demising the College to WILLIAM JONES in trust for SIR WALTER RALEIGH. This same year, MR. RICHARD BOYLE, afterwards EARL OF CORK, became proprietor of the town, and owner by purchase of all RALEIGH's estates in Ireland; and he procured, 8 April, 1605, a new lease of the College, by which the Warden and Fellows granted the revenues to him in fee-farm for ever, he covenanting to pay 20 marks yearly and to repair the Church and College house. BOYLE purchased, 29 March, 1606, of the Mayor and Corporation of Youghal, the South Transept of ST. MARY'S for a mortuary chapel for himself and family; and as the Transept was in great decay owing to DESMOND'S rebellion, he some time after re-edified it and erected within its walls a grand mausoleum. In 1608, if we are to receive BOYLE'S own testimony, he expended above £2,000 in re-building the Church and College; and, in a MS. preserved at Lismore, entitled "Cople of a Particular of part of the first EARL OF CORKE'S Comonwealth Workes," we find, first in order, mention of his doings here:

"Imprimis, The EARL OF CORKE hath re-edified the great decayed church of Youghal, wherein the townsmen in time of rebellion kept their crows, and hath erected a new chappel there in, and made it one of the fairest churches in Ireland."

The EARL OF CORK was not one who, to judge from his *True Remembrances*, was likely to allow his good deeds to be hidden under a bushel; and these statements about his "re-edifying" and "erecting" at Youghal, we are constrained to receive with no little scepticism. They are contradicted by proofs yet existing in the Church itself, as well as by the stern voice of contemporaneous history. The EARL could not have "erected a new chappel" at ST. MARY'S, for his own Transept—that, to which reference is made—preserves in all its details the exact architectural features of the original structure, reared four centuries before his time; nor was his "re-edifying" of the Church of any general character, as we may easily discover by an examination of the several portions of the edifice. We have also the testimony of his contemporaries, from which we shall offer one proof, namely in reference to the Choir or Chancel. In 1641, the BISHOP OF CORK and ROSS (WILLIAM CHAPPEL), a noble-minded and disinterested prelate, addressed to the EARL OF CORK a severe letter, yet extant, "charging him with having stripped the Vicars Choral, and left the Chancel of Youghal, the revenues of which college the EARL had gotten into his hands, in a state of ruin." [*Fæsti Ecclæ. Hib.*, Vol. I., pp. 226, 227, 2nd ed.] That this charge was justly brought against him, so far at least as the Chancel was concerned, is admitted by the EARL OF CORK himself, in his making a posthu-

mous provision for the discharge of his neglected duty. By his last Will, dated 24 Nov., 1642, the EARL devised £98 "towards the new building, covering, and garnishing of the Chancel of the Collegiate and Parochial Church of Youghall." [LODGE, Vol I., p. 161.] Now, if he had "re-edified" the Church just before, why should this, the most material portion of the work, have remained undone? It is painful to add, that either the bequest was not paid by his heirs, or was not appropriated to its intended purpose. The Chancel was neither "covered" nor "garnished." How little attention the sacred edifice received from those who had gotten its rich endowments, we may gather from its state in the year 1765. In the course of his missionary labours in Ireland, the celebrated JOHN WESLEY visited Youghal in June this year; and, on the 30th, attended Divine Service at ST. MARY'S. He made the following entry in his *Journal*:

"I was glad to see a large and tolerably serious congregation in the Church. It was once a spacious building; but more than half of it now (a common thing in Ireland!) lies in ruins."

Some twenty years after this, the Parishioners commenced repairs, according to their own fashion; and successive Churchwardens were allowed to commit the Vandalisms, which the present generation continually deplore.

The building forms a Latin Cross, and consists of a Nave with Aisles, North Transept with Aisle at W. side, South Transept, a Choir, and a massive square Tower in the angle of the North Aisle and North Transept. There were also anciently a Sacristy, two Chantry Chapels, a Bell-tower issuing from the W. gable, and North and South Porches. The Sacristy was attached to the N. wall of the Choir, parallel with the North Transept, and at the intermediate distance of about 30 feet. The sole remaining evidence of this building is the outline of its roof on the external face of the wall to which it was attached, and through which it communicated with the Choir by the pointed doorway now stopped up. The proportions of the Sacristy have been correctly ascertained by the discovery of the foundation-stones, while digging graves; and its architecture, no doubt, corresponded with that of the Choir. One of the side-chapels filled up the angle of the South Aisle and South Transept, and was of the same date with those portions of the Church, as we may learn from existing traces of the bounding of its walls. It was of small dimensions, 33 feet by 14 within walls, and presented its gable to the W. The other chapel stood at the S.W. of the Church, and might be regarded as an extension of the South Aisle, with which it was connected by a high pointed arch now partly filled up with masonry and pierced by a badly-shapen door into the Aisle. DR. SMITH, the County Historian, writing in 1749, mentions this little building (Vol. I. p. 110); but describes it as then "ruined." Some remnants of its S. wall, extending, in continuation with that of the South Aisle, to the circular mound opposite, are still remembered by aged people. The wall is said to have presented two arches, probably those of windows broken through. Every vestige of this chapel has been long since swept away. The Bell-tower we shall notice, when describing the West gable, and the North and South Porches when we come to the Aisles.

The dimensions of ST. MARY'S Church are as follow:

	ft.	in.
Extreme length (in the clear)	189	0
Breadth across the Transepts	110	3

The several portions measure:

	Length		Breadth	
	ft.	in.	ft.	in.
Nave	118	6	60	6 with aisles.
North Aisle	74	3	13	0
South Aisle	88	0	12	6
North Transept	36	2	36	0 with aisle.
South Transept	36	2	21	8
Choir	60	9	27	6
Tower			25	5 east and west sides.
Ditto			23	0 north and south sides.
Ditto			63	6 height, as now disembattled.

There are at present three great entrances into the church at the west end; but of these the two leading into the aisles are modern. The central doorway is of the decorated English period, and is deeply recessed and elaborately

moulded, with columns and foliated capitals. It is wrought in a fine hard sand-stone, now much corroded by time and presenting traces of wanton injury also. The columns are a strong description of concrete, inserted as was common at the period in a deep hollow at either side of the doorway. The hood-moulding terminates in sculptured heads, now much defaced. Above this door, but not exactly in the centre of the gable, is the West window, which was of three lights. The stone mullions are gone, and a wooden frame takes their place. The triple head is filled up with brick; and the wall at the base of the window has been opened down some four or five feet beyond the original termination, for the purpose of lighting a modern gallery. Adjoining the window, on the N. side, there stood formerly a narrow semi-circular, cone-capped Bell-tower, whose summit reached no higher than the barge of the over topping gable. It swelled directly from the wall of the Church, and was entered from the Nave by a little circular doorway still remaining in the vestibule. Another aperture of the Tower, also opening from the Nave, nearly breasted its summit. It was Early-pointed; and is now filled up and partly hidden by the ceiling behind the organ. The Bell-tower was taken down by DOCTORS HAIG and JACKSON, when Churchwardens, in 1792.

Within the present vestibule, near the doorway of the (destroyed) Tower, is a small stone tablet with this inscription :

“ Here lie the remains of Alderman John Mills and children.”

Adjoining it, is a large plain altar tomb, so coated with whitewash as to be illegible; and, towards the south, is a flat limestone slab, having in its centre an escutcheon half-defaced, the charges and inscription quite gone. The vestibule was formed under a gallery erected in 1765; and the visitor now passes into

The Nave.

The view of the Interior, even in its present encumbered state, is imposing and picturesque. The eye traverses the long avenue of piers and pointed arches, which, steeped in dim religious light, stretch out their heavy grandeur on either side, until it reaches the high moulded Choir Arch, with its clustered columns. But the present semi-circular covering of lath and plaster is a sorry substitute for the grand painted ceilings, which, just seventy years since, overspread the Nave as well as South Transept. The ancient ceiling of the Nave was of seven sides. It was boarded to the rafters, painted in colors, and sprinkled over with gilt stars. The defective slating of the roof for some years admitted moisture, from which the boarding decayed; and an accident, causing the death of an individual, having taken place, the parish resolved on making a new ceiling. At a Vestry, held 13 April 1784, a sum of £60 was ordered to be levied for this purpose (*Vestry Book*, pp. 258, 259); and, in the course of that year, Mr. WILLIAM MEADE erected the present compass ceiling and deep mortar cornice, the painted boards of the old ceiling becoming his property. The original rafters however are safe, though consigned to obscurity. They are of old Irish oak, eight to ten inches square, and stand eighteen inches asunder, each pair being formed as a principal. The taking down of the plaster ceiling of 1784 would not only expose to view this noble Gothic timber roof, but would give an extra height of seven or eight feet to the interior, and would add materially to its beauty. The side walls of the Nave are pierced with a row of six lofty pointed arches, resting on square chamfered piers. These, owing to the large stair-turret at the N.E. angle, do not exactly face each other. The jambs are of wrought sand-stone, but are plastered over. An inexpensive addition to the improvement of the Church may be made, at any time, by uncovering and cleaning them. Galleries, erected at different periods during the last century, in violation of architectural propriety and to the great detriment of the light and ventilation of the building, fill up all the arches save those opening on the transepts. They were built by permission of Vestry. With the grant of the arch was generally made an order, that a window should be opened in the roof above, to remedy the evil of the contemplated encumbrance. The Burgesses' Gallery, or state-pew of the (late) Corporation, appears to have been the earliest erected, and to have established the bad precedent. In the wall beside it is an antique “rest” for the sword, which the Mayor, by

virtue of the Charter of JAMES I., was privileged to have borne before him. It is of timber curiously carved, but somewhat gaudily painted. At the base are the Arms of the Borough, an ancient galley. In the centre is the case for the sword. On the dexter side of which are two corporate maces in saltire, and on the sinister one in bend. At the summit are the Royal Arms, and immediately beneath them, in gilt letters, "E. C. ANNO DOMINI, 1684," i.e. EDWARD CROCKFORD, who was Mayor of Youghal in that year. Beneath the Burgesses' Gallery is a plain throne for the Bishop of Cloyne, as Warden. It was erected in the middle of the last century, and displays no architectural pretensions. Opposite are the reading desk and pulpit. The latter is ornamented with rich carvings in the panels; and under the cushion are vine-leaves and clusters of grapes, encircling an open book, with *The Everlasting Gospel*, inscribed in gilt characters. These carvings were the work of a native artist, and were executed at the sole expense of the present Rector, who also newly furnished the pulpit cushion. The fine decorated Baptismal Font stands at the intersection of the passages of the Nave and Transepts, on a platform slightly elevated, one portion of which is a fragment of an old tombstone having a rich fleury Cross inscribed in a wheel. It is octagonal, supported on four moulded little pillars terminating in four ogee arches, their spandrils sunk and filled-in with vine leaves, and in the centre of the four pillars is one of larger size with pointed arches springing to each outer one, affording a good specimen of Gothic groining. Over the Font is an ogee-shapen cover of timber, on which was formerly a dove of the natural size. The Font was judiciously transferred by the present Rector from an obscure corner in the North Transept to its present position, so as both to bring it again into use, and also to afford an opportunity of examining its delicate workmanship. The Organ was purchased by the parishioners in 1812, when also the loft in which it is placed, was built expressly for it.

On the flag-stones may be read these inscriptions. They follow in the order in which they lie, beginning at the entrance door :

"Here lyeth the body of PETER GODWIN, Bvrgess of this [Towne], who departed this life the 28 day of Septem. Anno Dom. 1660."

"Here lieth the body of the Rev^d. NATHANAEL FRANCE, Chauter of the Cathedral of Cloyne, and Curate assistant of Youghal for near 40 years, who departed this life July 1st 1770, aged 73. His piety, his charity, and the faithful discharge of the laborious duties of his functions, ioined to a life of exemplary virtue, are deeply engraven on the hearts of all who knew him, and have left a more lasting monument of his real merit, than even this marble."

"Here lyes the body of JAMES SPRATT M.D., not more distinguished for his skill than probity in his profession; a tender, humane, honest physsician; who departed this life the 31st day of May, in the year of our Lord 1756, and in the 51st year of his age."

"Here lyeth the body of ROBERT BENDER, who departed this life January 10th 1761, aged 51 years. Also the bodies of his father, mother, and brother."

"Here Lyeth the body of Alderman THOMAS CROKER, who departed the 4 of Ianvary Ann^o Domini 1718, aged 66. Here also lyeth the body of Mrs. ELIZABETH CROKER, wife of Alderman THOMAS CROKER, who departed this life the 8 of 7^{ber} Anno Domini 1719, aged 62."

"Heere lyeth the body of ELIZABETH GILES, wife to JOHN LUTHER, who deceased the 4 day of December Anno Domini 1661.

"Also here lyeth interred the body of Alderman JOHN LUTHER,* who departed this life the 18th day of December, in the year of ovr Lord 1697, and in the 74th yeare of his age.

"Here lieth the body of RICH^d GILES.† He was several times May^r of y^e town & nephew to y^e above ELIZ. GILES. He departed y^e life y^e 3 of Ivne Ann. Dom. 1727, aged 73 years."

* According to the list of Mayors in the history of Youghal by THOMAS LORD, JOHN LUTHER was Mayor in 1660 and 1681.

† RICHARD GILES was Mayor of Youghal in 1687, 1692 and 1713.

"Here lieth the body of JOHN FITZ GERRALD of the Decies, who departed this life the first of March, Anno Domini 1662. Also, here lieth the body of KATHARINE his wife, daughter of the LORD JOHN POWER, Barron of Corroghmore in the county of Waterford, who departed this life the 22d of Augvst, Anno Dom. 1660, who were removed by the EARLE OF GRANDISON, [their grandson] to his vault in the [ch^h in] year 1736. And here also are interred his two daughters the LADYES ANN and KATHERINE VILLIERS. Also his son the RT. HONBLE WILLIAM LORD VILLIERS, who dyed the 16th day of December 1730."*

The pointed Choir Arch, with its clustered columns, deserves the visitor's attention. Its dimensions are, height to apex 22 feet, width 17 feet. The columns are each 9½ feet high, but have their bases hidden by the raised floor of the modern Communion Table recess. It would appear from the Vestry Book (p. 47.) that, until the year 1726, this Arch was filled up with masonry; a barbarism perpetrated, we suppose, in consequence of the roofless state of the Choir, with the object of protecting the rest of the building from the weather. At a Vestry, held 3 Nov., 1726, it was resolved to open out the Arch, to take away a gallery that extended across it at the height of the old Rood Screen, and to carry, about 11 feet into the Choir, a semi-circular recess for the Communion Table. This (pent-house shapen) enlargement of the Nave was accordingly made, and still disfigures the Church. Six *bassi-relievi* arches, or compartments, of stucco adorn its sides. They were formerly emblazoned with the Creed, the Lord's Prayer, and the Ten Commandments; but the inscriptions faded away with damp, and were not revived. In the adjoining walls, both at the N. and S. side, were circular stone turret-stairs, ascending to the Rood Loft and roof, and perhaps originally conducting to a Turret for the *Sanctus* Bell, placed on the apex. The north stairs were destroyed at an early period, when the gallery, taken away in 1726, was being made; and a flight of stone-steps, leading to the upper door of the Rood Loft, was built across them, to lead to the gallery. About six or seven of the lowest steps of the old north stairs remain, and are of excellent execution. They were entered from the Choir, as a built-up doorway testifies. The south stairs are in good preservation. The passage to them was from the Nave; but it is now rendered useless by the erection against it of a modern monument, and an aperture on the side of the South Transept is the only available means of access. By the exertions of the present Rector, the REV. P. W. DREW, a richly stained-glass East Window was erected in August, 1851. It contains the Arms of:

- I. FITZGERALD, EARL OF DESMOND, who re-edified the Church in 1468; Ancestor of the LORD STUART DE DECIES.
- II. SIR EDWARD VILLIERS, Knight, another ancestor of His Lordship.
- III. STUART OF BITE, quartering VILLIERS for STUART DE DECIES.
- IV. VILLIERS, with due difference for the EARL OF CLARENDON.
- V. SIR WILLIAM HOMAN, Bart., impaling STUART OF BUTE.
- VI. THE LORD BISHOP of the Diocese; Warden, *ex officio*, of The College.
- VII. SIR WALTER RALEIGH.
- VIII. BOYLE, First EARL OF CORK.
- IX. CAVENDISH, DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, (his descendant,) quartering BOYLE and CLIFFORD.
- X. SMYTH of Ballynatray, impaling 1st BOYLE, 2nd ST. LEGER.
- XI. DREW, quartering PRIDEAUX, DE CLIFFORD, WINYARD, POMEROY, DE VALLETORT, GODFREY and LOWTHER.
- XII. Same, impaling NAYLOR.
- XIII. M'CARTHY, impaling POWER.
- XIV. GARDE, impaling O'SULLIVAN BEARE.
- XV. BROWNING. XVI. BALL. XVII. TOULON.

* In addition to the foregoing, the following distinguished personages have been interred in this vault: JOHN, first EARL OF GRANDISON, was here buried, 23 May, 1766; FRANCIS, his widow, 29 Jan., 1768; ELIZABETH, his only surviving child, (created at his decease COUNTESS OF GRANDISON) 10 July, 1782; GERTRUDE wife of the second EARL, 21 May 1794; GEORGE MARION VILLIERS, the second and last EARL, 28 Aug., 1800; the LADY CHARLOTTE HOMAN, daughter of JOHN, first MARQUESS OF BUTE, 10 Sept., 1847; MISS GERTRUDE VILLIERS-STUART, 21 Jan., 1851; and SIR WM. JACKSON HOMAN, Bart., 8 March, 1852.

On the wall, at the right-hand side of the Communion-table, there is a very handsome monument of white Italian marble, having the figure of a Female, with sandalled feet, who is holding an inverted torch, the mythological emblem of Death. She bends gracefully over an urn, which is overshadowed by weeping willows. On the plinth is this inscription :

“ SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF
 * GRICE SMYTH, *ESQUIRE*,
 OF BALLINATRE, IN THE COUNTY OF WATERFORD,
 WHO (AFTER HAVING ENDURED A MOST PAINFUL ILLNESS FOR TEN YEARS,
 WITH PERFECT RESIGNATION TO THE WILL OF GOD,)
 DEPARTED THIS LIFE IN THE CITY OF LIMERICK ;
 ON THE 18TH DAY OF JANUARY ANNO DOMINI 1816,
 AND IN THE 54TH YEAR OF HIS AGE
 HIS REMAINS ARE DEPOSITED NEAR THIS PLACE IN THE SAME TOMB
 WITH THOSE OF HIS ANCESTORS THE EARLS OF CORK AND BURLINGTON.
 AS A BROTHER, HUSBAND, PARENT, AND FRIEND,
 HE WAS MOST AFFECTIONATE, GENEROUS, AND SINCERE.
 THIS MONUMENT IS ERECTED TO HIS MEMORY BY HIS WIDOW
 MARY BRODERICK SMYTH,
 DAUGHTER OF THE LATE HENRY MITCHELL *ESQUIRE* OF MITCHELLSFORT
 IN TESTIMONY OF HER ESTEEM AND LOVE.
 AS MANY AS I LOVE, I REBUKE AND CHASTEN ;
 BE ZEALOUS THEREFORE AND REPENT.

REVELATION, CHAPTER III. VERSE XIX.”

Arms : Quarterly, 1 and 4, Argent, on a bend azure three mascles or, between two unicorns' heads erased sable, for SMYTH. 2, Quarterly gules and azure, on a bend argent three boars courant sable. 3, Argent, a chevron azure between three bucks passant sable. On an escutcheon of pretence, Sable, on a fess between three mascles, or, three trefoils of the first.

Crest : Out of a ducal coronet, Gules, a demi-bull salient argent, armed or.

Motto : “ CUM . PLENA . MAGIS.”

On the wall immediately opposite is a tablet of white marble, with the following inscription :

“ Sacrum Memorïæ
 JOHANNIS SWAYNE, Armigeri,
 Regalis Fiscî *CORCAGIÆ*
 COACTORIS,
 Obiit die nono Aug. A.D. 1813,
 Anno Ætatis 70,
 apud suam Villam *Lota Park*
 in hac provinciâ.
 —o—
 Fide incorruptâ
 in
 Officiis omnibus,
 Quibus functus erat,
 summam Laudem consecutus est,
 Atque
 Eximiâ animi charitate,
 et benevolentia domesticâ,
 Familiæ ejus et Amicorum
 summum verissimumque
 Amorem
 sibi paravit.
 SALVATORIS solius meritis confisus
 DECESSIT.”

Arms : Azure, a chevron or, between two pheons in chief and a lion passant in base.

Crest : Out of a ducal coronet a pheon.

Motto : “ L'AMOUR ET LOYAUTE.”

* For history of the SMYTH family, see the “ Landed Gentry.”

On the same side of the Church is a mural tablet of white marble, erected to a member of the HAYMAN Family, who came to Ireland from Minehead in Somersetshire, in the reign of CHARLES I. This monument has a Female head in relief over it, beneath which is the following inscription :

“ In the Family Vault
near this place, lie interred
the Remains of
Elizabeth Hayman,*
daughter of the late Rev^d A. Hayman,
who departed this life
on the 29th Day of January, 1790.
Samuel Hayman erected this
Monument, as a last Tribute
of Affection to a Sister
Who was beloved and is regretted
by all who knew her.
Lo ! Soft Remembrance drops a pious Tear ;
And holy Friendship sits a Mourner here.”

On the opposite pier is another memorial of the same family. It follows a design by CANOVA :

“ IN THE CHANCEL OF THIS CHURCH,
(IN THE FAMILY BURIAL PLACE)
ARE LAID
THE MORTAL REMAINS
OF

SAMUEL HAYMAN ESQ. OF PROSPECT HILL,
WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE ON THE XX DAY OF MARCH, MDCCCXXXIV,
AGED LXXXII YEARS.

ALSO OF
MELIAN, HIS WIFE,
YOUNGER DAUGHTER AND COHEIRESS OF MATT. JONES ESQ. OF YOUGHAL
(OF THE FAMILY OF LOYNRVRE† IN MONTGOMERYSHIRE)
WHO DIED ON THE XXV DAY OF FEB. MDCCCXXXV, AGED LXXII YEARS.

ALSO OF
LIEUTENANT ATKIN HAYMAN OF THE ROYAL NAVY, THEIR SON
WHO SERVED WITH DISTINCTION IN THE LAST WARS WITH FRANCE & AMERICA
UNDER LORD NELSON AND OTHER GREAT COMMANDERS,
UNTIL INVALIDED FROM BROKEN HEALTH :
HE DIED AT SUNDAY'S WELL, CORK, ON THE XXV DAY OF MARCH, MDCCCXVII,
AGED XXXIV YEARS.

AND OF
ELIZABETH HAYMAN, THEIR ONLY DAUGHTER,
WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE ON THE III DAY OF FEB. MDCCCXXXI, IN HER XLV YEAR.

—o—

‘THESE ALL DIED IN FAITH . . AND CONFESSED THAT THEY WERE STRANGERS
AND PILGRIMS ON THE EARTH.’
HEB. XI. 13.”

Arms : Argent, on a chevron engrailed azure, between three martlets sable, as many cinque-foils pierced, or, for HAYMAN. Impaling, Sable, three nags' heads erased argent, for JONES.

Crest : A demi-Moor, full faced, wreathed round the temples, holding in the dexter hand a rose slipped and leaved, all ppr.

Motto : *caelum. non. solum.*

* For history of the HAYMAN family, see the “ Landed Gentry.”

† Or Llwynredith (*Llwyngrhedydd* in Welsh, i.e. The Grove of Larks.) This old brick mansion of the JONES family is still standing. It consists of a centre and wings shaped like —, and is situate in Fordon Chapelry, within 3½ miles of the town of Montgomery. The JONES pedigree is given in the “ Landed Gentry.”

Adjoining the Pulpit is a third memorial, with this inscription :

“ In the Cœmetry of Kilnerath
Among the ashes of her Parents & Relatives
are deposited the Remains of
Eliza Daughter of Henry White *Esqr.* of Newross
Wife of Walter Atkin Hayman *Esqr.* of Youghall.
She died at Carmarthen,
South Wales,
on her return from the Hotwells
August 22nd 1800,
Aged 34.

Reader,

This Tablet was erected to remind thee,
that although neither Filial Piety
Conjugal Affection,
Correct Conduct,
nor
Sincere Religion,
can arrest the stroke of Death,
Yet—a life like Hers
employed in every Christian Excellence,
holds forth a bright Example,
supplies Fortitude
confirms the hope of Immortality,
and
Disarms Death of all his Terror.”

Arms : Argent, on a chevron azure, between three martlets sable, as many cinque-foils pierced, or. *Crest* : a demi-Moor.

In this part of the church, are three other mural tablets of white marble, which have been recently fixed there. One to the memory of THOMAS JOHN, of Youghal, merchant, who died 25th of April, 1837 ; the second, to the memory of the REV. THOMAS NOLAN, who died 17th July, 1832 ; and the third, to the memory of JOHN IRWIN, M.D., of Youghal, who died 4th July, 1843.

We need not more than briefly notice

The Aisles,

—for barbarous innovation has swept away almost every object worthy of interest in them. The modern galleries block up the windows, and with their floors form low unsightly ceilings, which greatly injure the light and ventilation, making the aisles vault-like and unwholesome. The North and South Entrances, through which for the most part the Congregation formerly passed (the West doors being then rarely used) were, by Act of Vestry, 12 July, 1791, approved by the BISHOP OF CLOYNE as Warden, built up and had windows inserted in them. The picturesque Porches were at the same time removed, along with their benches and steps. The South doorway, when being filled up, was suffered to retain its jambs and the greater part of its arch ; and would seem to have had a linny-roof, which was attached to the W. gable of the adjoining (destroyed) Chantry Chapel. The North door and Porch were opposite ; but have been so effectually removed that no vestiges whatever remain.

In the North Aisle are slabs, inscribed with the name of BROWNING and HARWOOD. The following epitaph is on a stone covering the BALL vault :

“ Here lyeth the body of ROBERT BALL, Alderman, who departed this life the 15th of January, 1724, aged 73. Also here lyeth his son HENRY BALL Alderman, who departed this life the 2th of June, 1714, aged 56.”

At the junction of the North Aisle and Transept, a large flying Arch spans the Aisle diagonally. It is chamfered and moulded, and is used in this instance as a support to the angle-gutter, affording a fine example of that combination of use with beauty, which the Gothic architect always aimed at. Close to the

base of this buttress, is a monumental arched recess of the thirteenth century. It is richly moulded, and is supported on two columns, with capitals and bases, the labels terminating in female heads. Beneath the arch is a recumbent effigy of some distinguished, but now unknown, personage. It is that of a man, seemingly advanced in life, clad in a loose tunic of long drapery wholly unornamented. His head reposes on a pillow. The countenance is inexpressibly benign, yet dignified. The hairs are short, and the chin beardless. He holds a falcon to denote his rank; and his feet rest upon a talbot. This effigy, which had been for many years taken out of the arch, and which lay, at different times, in different parts of the Church, was 19 Jan., 1853, restored to its original position—never, we hope, to be again disturbed.

In the South Aisle, at the west end, is a sepulchral arch of a very plain description. It is now built up, and is half concealed by the stairs of the gallery. Adjoining it, is a massive free-stone slab to the memory of Alderman RICHARD GILLETT of Youghal, who died 21 Sept., 1678. Another inscribed slab is met with about half-way down this aisle, but is now almost obliterated. A few characters only remain, to shew that the inscription was in black letter, and ran round the margin. Its date was, probably, the middle of the sixteenth century. There is nothing more of interest here.

We return to the Nave and passing down the great central walk enter, by a low arched door of about ELIZABETH's time,

The South (or Cork) Transept.

This part of the Church, which was anciently called The Chantry of OUR BLESSED SAVIOUR, has been already alluded to (p. 16.) as the mortuary Chapel of the Founders, RICHARD BENNET and ELLIS BARRY. We now proceed with a full architectural examination. The south gable is pierced by two circular-headed windows having columns, capitals, bases and moulded arches. Each of these is formed into three lights by stone mullions, and the glazing consists of lozenge-panes, set in lead. These windows were restored, in the autumn of 1851, at the expense of the DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE. The east wall has three windows. The two side ones are pointed and of two lights. The large central one has moulded jambs and a flattened arch. It was of three lights, and was probably the altar window of the Chapel. At the south end of the east wall is the ancient doorway, having on the left hand as you enter a pointed moulded aumbry.

RICHARD BOYLE, afterwards EARL OF CORK, purchased this Transept, in 1606, of the Corporation of Youghal, and re-edified it in 1619. He restored at the same time the Tomb of the Founders, and had also "their pictures ext in stone placed thereon;" but, following the style of his own day, he fell into an absurd and ludicrous anachronism. The North Transept would have afforded him two fine specimens of the effigies of the thirteenth century. Passing them by, he took for his guide the Burgher costume of the Stuart æra, and in this strange apparel he bade the sculptor attire the persons of those who lived more than four centuries before his time. The Tomb is an oblong table of limestone, placed against the east wall, on the right-hand side of the central, or altar, window. Upon it are laid, with heads on tasselled cushions, the recumbent effigies of an aged man and woman. The male figure wears a full-bottomed wig and venerable flowing beard, a small ruff and civic gown. The female has long loose hairs, and she wears a cloak, once of a rich purple hue, with a cape apparently of ermine. The effigies were originally painted in colors, of which some faint traces remain. A raised entablature at their head contained an escutcheon which has perished, and was surmounted by mort heads wrought in plaister. On the stone supporting the feet (now gone) is the following inscription:

HERRE LIETH ANCIENTLY ENTERED THE BODDIES OF RICHARD BENNET AND ELLIS BARRY HIS WYFE THE FIRST FOUNDRS OF THIS CHAPPEL WHICH BEING DEMOLISHED IN TIME OF REBELLION AND THEIR TOMBE DEFACED WAS REDEEMED BY RICHARD LORD BOYLE BARRON OF YOGHALL WHO FOR REVIVINGE THE MEMORY OF THEM REPAIRIED THEIR TOMBE AND HAD THESE THEIR PICTVRES EXT IN STONE PLACED THEREON IN AN^o Dⁿⁱ 1619.

LORD BOYLE (for he had not yet attained to his highest dignity) this same year erected against the western wall of the Transept his own mausoleum in the bad Italian style of architecture, which was then in fashion. The monument rests on a high plinth, or stylobate, divided into a centre and wings. The latter are sculptured in bas-relief with inverted torches, cross-bones, and swords in saltire. Above them rise Ionic, Composite and Corinthian columns of different colored marbles, with their entablatures, receding in gradation, until they terminate nearly at the full height of the building, in an obelisk standing on four balls. Obelisks crown the lower parts of the monument likewise. An ornamented arched recess over the plinth contains the recumbent effigy of the EARL, exceedingly well executed. He is represented in a splendid suit of engraved russet and gold armour of the reign of JAMES the First. It has double tassets, and is richly ornamented throughout. His head is uncovered, (the face gazing heavenward, and, from the position of the monument, looking to the east,) and he leans on his left hand supported by a cushion. Over his shoulders, and the paldrons of the armour are capes or lappets of an earl's mantle of state, which hangs down behind his feet. Underneath along the edge of the plinth, are nine small figures (now much broken) representing the children that were born to him up to the date of the erection of the monument, i.e. 1619:

ROGERVS BOYLE NATVS PRIMO DIE AVGVST 1606	RICHARDVS BOYLE 20 OCTOBRI 1612	GALERIVS BOYLE 10 APRILIS 1616
LEWIS BOYLE 23 MARTII 1619	ALICIA BOYLE 20 MARTII 1607	SARAH B. 29 MARTII 1609
LÆTITIA B. 23 APRILIS 1610	IONA B. 14 IVNII 1611	CATHIERA B. 22 MARTII 1614

At the EARL's feet, under a canopy supported by Ionic pillars of red-veined marble, kneeling on a tasselled cushion, with hands folded in prayer, is the figure of his first wife, JOAN, daughter and coheir of WILLIAM APTISLEY, Esq., of Limerick. Her dress is of the richest figured satin, and a dark purple mantle hangs behind her back. She wears a ruff, and her hair quite erect and off her forehead. Under a corresponding canopy, at the EARL's head, and in the same posture, is the effigy of his second wife, KATHERINE, only daughter of SIR GEOFFREY FENTON, Principal Secretary of State, Ireland. She wears a Countess' robe of state of rich crimson, faced with ermine, with an ermine cape and ruff. The faces particularly of these figures are admirably sculptured. Over each is a painted marble escutcheon, impaling BOYLE with their arms respectively.

Over the arch is the effigy of the EARL's mother, JOAN, daughter of ROBERT NAYLOR, Esq., of Canterbury, habited in the full dress of QUEEN ELIZABETH's day, with large straw hat, ruff, and fardingale. She leans with her left arm on a large Bible with gilt clasps, and her right hand grasps a skull. On the blank surface, above the lower part of her body, were formerly these lines:

“PRECATIO VIVENTIS:

QVAM PATRE, QVAM PROLE, & GEMINO QVAM CONIVGE FAVSTAM
FECISTI, ò FAVSTAM FAC PACIENDO TVAM.”

Above this effigy are the Arms, Crest and Supporters of BOYLE alone, with the EARL OF CORK's well-known and admirable motto:

“GOD'S PROVIDENCE IS OVR INHERITANCE.”

* She died at Feversham, Kent, 20 March, 1586, aged 57, and was buried with her husband at the upper end of the chancel of the Parish church of Preston. The EARL OF CORK, in 1629, erected a fair alabaster tomb over the place, with an iron grate before it for its better preservation. Her brother ROBERT NAYLOR, was Dean of Limerick, and his daughter MARGARET was married to JOHN DREW, Esq., of Kilwunny, co. Waterford, and of Meenus, co. Kerry. The EARL OF CORK was a party to the marriage settlement, still preserved, and gave his cousin an additional fortune. The Dean had also a son, who seems to have been a military person, from his portrait in armour at Ballymatray house, and another in possession of REV. P. W. DREW, Brooklodge, Youghal. He never married. MARGARET NAYLOR's costly and embroidered purse is also still preserved in the DREW family.

For history of the ancient family of DREW, see “The Royal Families of England, Scotland, and Wales,”—the “Landed Gentry,” and the “Barony De Clifford in Peerage, 1847.”—All by SIR JOHN BERNARD BURKE, Ulster King of Arms.

In the centre, over the effigy of the EARL, is a large surface of black stone, on which are the following inscriptions:

"RICHARD EARLE OF CORKE married two wyves, the first IOANE one of the two daughters and coheires of WILLIAM APPSLEY Esquire, who dyed in travaile of her first sonn which did not survive her. The second wyfe was KATHERINE, the only daughter of SIR JEFFEREY FENTON Kn. Secretary of State in Ireland, by whom hee had issue 7 sonnes and 8 daughters."

Under this are three escutcheons: first BOYLE and APPSLEY impaled. 2nd., BOYLE with APPSLEY and FENTON quartered; and 3rd., BOYLE with FENTON impaled: and beneath the escutcheons this inscription:

"The LADY MARGARETT BOYLE, eight daughter to the EARLE OF CORKE, dyed and lyeth heer entombed."

On the right side, in the manner of a genealogical table, are the following inscriptions, with the respective coats of arms:

"SIR RICHARD BOYLE KN. LO DVNGARVAN, sonn and heire apparant of RICHARD EARLE OF CORKE, married ELIZABETH eldest of the two daughters & coheires of HENRY LO CLIFFORD EARLE OF CUMBERLAND, & hath issue."

"SR LEWYS BOYLE KN. LO BOYLE, BARON OF BANDONBRIDGE & LO VISCOUNT BOYLE OF KYNALMEAKY, second sonn of RICHARD EARLE OF CORKE, married the LA ELIZABETH daughter of SR WILLIAM FIELDING KN LO BARON OF NEWENHAM PADOX VISCOUNT FIELDING & EARLE OF DENBIGH. Slayne in the battle at Liscarroll 3 Septem. 1642."

"SR ROGER BOYLE KN LO BOYLE BARON OF BROGHILL, third sonn of RICHARD EARLE OF CORKE married the LADY MARGARET the daughter of THEOPHILVS LO HAWARD of Waldin, EARLE OF SUFFOLK."

"FRANCES BOYLE Esqvier, fourth sonn of RICHARD EARLE OF CORKE married ELIZABETH daughter of SR ROBERT KILLEGREW KN late vice chamberlayne to MARY Queene of England."

"ROBERT BOYLE Esqvier, fifth sonn of RICHARD EARLE OF CORKE."

"ROGER BOYLE, eldest sonn of RICHARD EARLE OF CORKE, being a scholler at Deptford in Kent dyed there x Octo. 1615, and there lyeth intombed."

"JEFFREY BOYLE, third sonn of RICHARD EARLE OF CORKE, dyed young xx Ianvary 1616, & lyeth here intombed."

To each of these is an escutcheon of BOYLE impaling their respective matches; and next, on the left hand, are the following inscriptions relative to the EARL's daughters, impaling BOYLE, with the arms of their respective husbands:

"DAVID LO BARRY, LO VISCOUNT BUTEVANT, first EARLE OF BARRYMORE, married the LADY ALICE BOYLE, eldest daughter of RICHARD EARLE OF CORKE."

"ROBERT LO DIGBY, BARON OF GEASHILL, married the LADY SARAH BOYLE, second daughter of RICHARD EARLE OF CORKE, being then the widow of SR THOMAS MOORE KNIGHT, sonn and heire to GARROT LO MOORE LO VISCOUNT OF DEROGHEDE."

"COLONELL GEORGE GORING, sonn and heire to SR GEORGE GORING KN LO BARON GORING OF HYRSTFERPOINT, married the LADY LETTICE BOYLE, third daughter of RICHARD EARLE OF CORKE."

"GEORGE FITZGERALD, EARLE OF KILDARE, married the LADY IONE BOYLE, fourth daughter of RICHARD EARLE OF CORKE."

"ARTHVRE IONES Esq. sonne & heire of SR ROGER IONES KN LO VISCOUNT OF RANELAGH, married the LA KATHERIN BOYLE, the fifth daughter of RICHARD EARLE OF CORKE."

"SR ARTHVRE LOFTVS KN., sonn & heire of SR ADAM LOFTVS KN vice thier and thier at warre in Ireland, married the LA DOROTHY BOYLE, the sixth daughter of RICHARD EARLE OF CORKE."

"CHARLES RICHE Esq. second sonn of ROBERT LO RICHE of Lecze EARLE OF WARWICKE, married the LA MARY BOYLE, the seventh daughter of RICHARD EARLE OF CORKE."

In the centre, between these inscriptions, is the following :

“RICHARDVS BOYLE miles, DOMINVS BOYLE, Baro de Yoghall, Vicecomes Dvngarvan, Comes Coreagensis, Dominvs svmmvs hvivs regni Hiberniæ thesaurarius, & de privato concilio dui regis tam Angliæ quam Hiberniæ, ex antiquissimâ Boylorum familiâ Herefordiensi oriundvs, qvi patrem habvit ROGERVM BOYLE armigervm, matrem itidem generosam IOANAM NAYLERAM e solo Cantiano profectam, cvm dvas sibi invicem iunxisset vxores, primam IOANAM filiam & cohæredem GVLIELMI APPSLEY armigeri, nullâ superstitute prole, alteram præclarè fœcundam, CATHARINAM natam Domini GALFRIDI FENTONI eqvitis, regiæ maiestati in hoc regno à secretis; postqvam varios pro repvblicâ cepisset labores, nec immeritos honores consecundisset, ipse iam septvagina septvm annos natvs, ac mortem indies imminentem expectans, sibi & posteris svjs hoc posvit monvmentvm sacrvm memoriæ.

“IPSE DE SE
SIC POSVI TVMVLVM, SVPEREST INTENDERE VOTIS,
PARCE ANIMÆ, CARNEM SOLVITO, CHRISTE! VENI.”

Beneath this are the following epitaphs :

“Hic iacet corpvsvs reverendi patris IOHANNIS BOYLE, sacre theologiæ doctoris, episcopi Coreagensis, Clonensis, et Rossensis. ac fratris maioris natv RICHARDI comitis Coreagiæ, &c., qvi obiit decimo die Ivlvii anno Dni 1620, ætatis svæ 57.

“Hic etiam iacent sepyltæ ELIZABETHA et MARIA BOYLE, hæc RICHARDI SMITH militis, illa PIERCH POWER armigeri, vxor. Ambæ sorores prædicti RICHARDI Domini BOYLE Coreagiæ Comitiss.

“Hic iacet prenebilis DAVID, Dominvs BARRY PROCOMES BUTTEVANT, PRIMVS COMES BARRYMORE, commissione regiâ pro Gvbnatione Momoniæ primo designat⁹, Heros principi & coronæ Anglicanæ fidelissimvs, de repvblicâ dvvrante Hibernicorvm rebellione optimè merens, veræqve religionis cvltor præcipvvs, qvi obiit 29 die Septem. 1642, annoq. ætatis svæ 38.”

This superb monument, which had been rapidly falling into decay, was in 1848 restored in the most perfect manner by order of FRANCIS E. CURREY, Esq., the DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE'S respected agent in Ireland, and under the superintendence of the Rev. P. W. DREW.* It is guarded by an iron railing painted red and white, at each end of which are bannerols formed of iron plates, and painted with the Arms of BOYLE impaled with APPSLEY and FENTON respectively. In the centre is a bannerol charged with a lozenge for the EARL'S mother: Quarterly, 1st and 4th Ermine, a cock gules, on a chief azure three bezants or; 2nd and 3rd Argent, three horses passant sable.

On the south wall is a beautiful tablet of white Italian marble, in the shape of an escutcheon, with drapery behind, to the memory of LORD BROGHILL, the first EARL OF ORRERY, third son of the EARL OF CORK :

“MEMORIÆ SACRVM
ROGERI BOYLE, PRIMI COMITIS
DE ORRERY, ET BARONIS
DE BROGHILL
Qui, dum vixit, multis, pariter et summis
Honoribus ac officijs fungebatur.
Mortuus vero,
summo cum viventium luctu, obiit decimo
sexto die octobris anno dñi MDCLXXIX
annoq. ætatis suæ 59.
de Quo non hic plura requirat lector;
quoniam omnia de Ingenio et Moribus
vel ex fama
vel ex operibus dignoscere
possit.”

Arms : Party per bend erenellé, argent and gules, with a crescent, for difference, surmounted by an Earl's coronet. *Motto* : VIRTVS POST FVNERA VIVIT.

* Mr. DREW is now Rector of this Parish.

Beneath the East wall, and adjoining the door of the Transept, is a plain flat stone covering the body of one of the Lords President of Munster, SIR EDWARD VILLIERS. A pennon formerly overhung this grave: the lance, with some shadowy tags of the original silk still clinging to it, was taken down in 1838. SIR EDWARD VILLIERS was half-brother of GEORGE VILLIERS, the famous DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM, through whose interest he was appointed Lord President, 27 May, 1625, on the decease of the EARL OF THOMOND. He married BARBARA, eldest daughter of SIR JOHN ST. JOHN, of Lidiard Tregose, Wilts, and niece of SIR OLIVER ST. JOHN, who was created 3 Jan., 1620, VISCOUNT GRANDISON, in the Peerage of Ireland, with remainder to the issue male of his niece, LADY VILLIERS. By this marriage SIR EDWARD had four sons and three daughters. He died in office, 7 Sept., 1626, lamented more deeply than any governor who had previously ruled the province. He is now represented by the LORD STUART DE DECIES, and by the EARLS OF JERSEY and CLARENDON.

A careful examination of this slab leads to the curious conclusion that the last two figures of the date, which the reader will perceive are wanting, were never inserted. The person who erected the tomb must have been ignorant of the year of decease, or uncertain about it; and this confirms the traditional story of the stone having been raised by the Irish party, at a period long subsequent to VILLIERS' decease. The verses are written in a kind of running hand. They have been always admired for their terseness and point; and furnish, in fact, an epigram as well as an epitaph. Mr. CROFTON CROKER (*Researches in the South of Ireland*, p. 150,) traces in them a strong resemblance to those written by BEN JONSON.

On a flag-stone, at the doorway into the Nave, is the epitaph given in the margin. Beneath repose, in quiet, the remains of a Huguenot refugee,* driven from France in consequence of the revocation of the edict of Nantz by LOUIS XIV. The Parish Registers of the early part of the eighteenth century contain the names of many of these exiles, such as RICARD, ROVIERE, DEZIERES, COLUON &c. But the exotics did not take root in the foreign soil, and have now completely become extinct. From the Register we learn that M. CHAIGNEAU was buried, 21 Jan. 1753. His wife, ELIZABETH, predeceased him by a few years, and was buried 8 May, 1749.

Leaving this interesting Chapel, we re-enter the Nave; and now, standing at the intersection of the Transepts we scan the dimensions of the noble Crucifixion Edifice across its full breadth. Looking south, we have a fine perspective view of the building we have quitted; and, turning to the North, the eye rests with pleasure upon the lightsome and grand proportions of

“HERE LIES THE BODY OF
SIR EDWARD VILLIERS WHO
DIED LORD PRESIDENT
OF MUNSTER
ANNO DOMINI
16—

*Munster may curse
The time that Villers came,
To make us worse
By Leaveinge Such a name
Of noble parts
As none can Imitate
But those whose harts
Are married to the State,
But if they presse
To imitate his fame,
Munster may blesse
The time that Villers came.”*

HERE LIE
THE REMAINS OF
DAVID CHAIGNEAU ESQ
AND OF HIS WIFE
ELIZABETH.

The North Transept.

In the winter of 1852, this portion of the Church underwent careful restoration, through the taste and spirit of the Rector, the Rev. P. W. DREW. A flat-roofed Vestry Room erected in 1810, and aptly pronounced by Mr. O'FLANAGAN, in his *Guide to the Blackwater*, (p. 14), “the most perverse specimen of Vandal deformity to be found in Christendom,” was removed, and the interesting Transept Aisle was added-in. The encumbering bulk of a gallery which obstructed the view of the Nave was taken down. The great North windows were opened

* For an Account of the Huguenot Settlers at Youghal, see an interesting Paper now (1854) appearing in the *Ulster Journal of Archaeology*.

and restored. They are richly moulded, and have an angel's head and bust on the centre pier, at the springing of the arches. The three windows in the East wall had their stone mullions again inserted, and were glazed with lozenge panes set in lead. A high ceiling, made in 1794, as if to shut out of view the ancient oak-rafters, was taken down. The original ceiling, like that of the Nave (p. 19), was of seven sides, and was no doubt similarly painted in colors and powdered over with gilt stars. We shall now proceed to describe the objects of interest to be found here.

Beneath the pointed Arch connecting the North Transept and Nave, and placed against the West side of the Stair Turret (p. 21), is a panel Epitaph, dating early in the seventeenth century. It runs thus :

A BYRIALL FOR CRISTAS	HIS LIFE IS KNOWNE BOTH
HARFORD HERE IS MADE	WHAT HE WAS AND IS
WHERE HE & HIS INTED	WHO HOPES TO END THE
FOR TO BEE LAID~~~~~	SAME IN HEAVENLY BLISE.

At the top are painted the Royal Arms, enclosed in a garter with the motto, indicating that HARFORD was once Mayor of Youghal, which was the case in the year 1618. Immediately under is an escutcheon, Gules, on a bend argent three trefoils slipped vert. Crest, a leopard passant, armed, chained, and col-lared, holding in his dexter paw a trefoil vert. This is for HARFORD. On the right, with this coat is impaled, Azure, a chevron ar. between two fleurs-de-lis in chief, and a lion rampant in base, of the second. On the left is also impaled with HARFORD, Argent, three roses two and one. These arms no doubt belonged to CHRISTMAS HARFORD's wives.

Against the North side of the Stair Turret, laid on a plain Tomb of masonry, is a fine recumbent Effigy of the thirteenth century. In style and execution, it closely resembles the one which we already described (p. 25), as occupying the Sepulchral Arch in the North Aisle; and the individual commemorated is similarly attired in a loose unadorned tunic. The head reposes on a pillow. In the left hand is a glove, with the fingers underneath. The opened palm of the right hand is laid over the heart. The feet are supported by a lioness. Around the chamfered edge of the couch, upon which the Effigy reposes, is an inscription in Norman French, engraven in the old Lombardic capital :

[MATH]EUV
LE : MERCER : OIT : YET : COTE : DE
PRIE
PUR : LE : ALME IOYRS : DE : PARDON.

"MATTHEW LE MERCER" lies here. Whoso prays for his soul [shall have so many] days of indulgence."

Adjoining this Effigy, in the East wall, is a pointed, moulded piscina, with double drains; and, beneath it, is a richly sculptured slab, which formerly covered a vault of the UNIAKKE Family, near this place. The slab bears in relief a stepped Cross, the limbs fleurée and connected with concave tracings, and the date is placed within a circle on the shaft. Around the margin runs the epitaph, in black letter. So far as it has been decyphered, it reads thus :

. . . mator velle de puoghil q obijt 17 aprilis, anno 1557.

There are many fragments of lettered Tomb-stones in the flagging here, but they are mostly too much broken to afford any intelligible transcript. The following are, however, sufficiently perfect :

* MATTHEW LE MERCER was Collector of the Customs of Youghal, and appears to have died about the close of the thirteenth or commencement of the fourteenth century. In the Memoranda Roll of the Exchequer of the 31st to the 35th year of EDWARD I., (*mem.* 18, *dorso*, Trinity Term, 33 EDW. I.) is the following entry relative to his successor :

"Yoghel de Custuma. MARTINUS DE COUMBE est unus collectorum nove custume de Yoghel, electus etc. loco MATHOEI LE MERCER prius collectoris etc. per brevem in filac. Regis de termino See Trinit. etc."

"Yoghel : of the Customs. MARTIN DE COUMBE is one of the Collectors of the new Customs of Yoghel, elected etc. in the room of MATTHEW LE MERCER, the former Collector etc., by Writ upon the King's file of Trinity Term etc."

"Here lieth the body of RICHARD WATTERS deceased ye 11th of Ivne, Anno Dom. 1674. Also Ione ies ibs MARGRET, *his daughter*."

".....th the Body ARAH GILES, La NATHANI
....., Departed th 19 day of Ivly 1708."

"Here lyeth the Body of MARY, the wife of Alderman GREGORY SALTER, who departed this life the 15 day of September, 1733, aged about 76 years. Also here lyeth the Bodies of her three Grand Daughters, ALLICE GREEN, HANNAH CROKER, and REBECCA CROKER. Also the body of Alderman GREGORY SALTER, who departed this life the 18th of May 1750, aged 81."

On the East wall is a tablet of white marble, having an Allegorical figure of Love weeping over a funeral urn, and at the base entwined palm-branches. The following is the inscription :

"Sacred to the Memory
of HELENA UNIACKE, Wife of RICHARD UNIACKE,
who departed this Life
the 15 day of September, 1779,
in the 35th Year of her Age,
Her *Husband* lost a faithful affectionate *Wife*
Her *Children* an attentive tender Mother,
And by her *Friends*
She is sincerely lamented."

On a plain oval tablet affixed to the same wall, is the following epitaph :

"Sacred
to the Memory
of
JOHN UNIACKE, of Cottage, Esq.
Who Departed this life ye 9th of Sept^r 1793,
Aged 77.
He was a Friend
to the
Poor & Oppressed."

Against the North gable, where it joins the East wall is a large Altar Tomb of the MIAGH or MEADE, a very ancient Irish family. The plinth has a skeleton in a shroud rudely engraven on its outer face. Above it rise Corinthian columns, between which are

armorial bearings:
On an escutcheon
of white marble,
Az., a chevron ermine betw. three
trefoils slipped, ar.
Crest, an eagle displayed with two
heads sa, armed
or. Motto, TOV-
IOVRS PRET. Two
figures of angels

D. O. M.
DNO PETRO MIAGH
CIVI CONSVLI PRÆTORI YOGHOLENSI, IVSTITIÆ
CVLTORI, PIETATIS AMATORI, PVBLICE VTILITA
TIS ZELATORI, MARITO SVO VNICE DILECTO VXOR
PHILISIA NAGLE
MÆSTA POSVIT SVMPTIBVS VIRI.
PETRA TEGIT PETRI CINERES, ANIMAM PETRA CHRISTVS,
SIC SIBI DIVISIT VTRAQVE PETRA PETRVM.
VIXIT AN. XLIII. VITA FVNCTVS
VIII KAL AVG : MDCXXXIII.

surmount these pillars, and on the summit is a third, clad in loose drapery, the right hand pointing upward, and the left bearing a cross.

PETER MIAGH was Mayor of Youghal in 1630, and died 25th July, 1633.

This tomb and vault have now passed to the very ancient family of UNIACKE, whose name, according to tradition, arose from the following circumstance. A military service, attended with great danger, becoming necessary to be done, and the commander hesitating whom to employ, an individual was pointed out and recommended to him with this remark, "UNICUS est;" meaning, "He is the only person to do this exploit." Hence came UNIAK, as the name was formerly spelled. On a small black slab, over the monument, in the East wall is the following inscription :

"Underneath Is The Burying Place of The Family of Mount Uniacke, 1761."

In the adjoining bay of the North window is a well-executed Bust of the late Bishop of the Diocese, DR. SAMUEL KYLE, who died 18 May, 1848. A mitre is placed on a bracket in front, beneath which are the deceased Prelate's Armorial bearings. This tribute was the offering of the Rev. P. W. DREW.

Near this, on the pier beneath the Transept and its Aisle, is a wooden tablet, originally hung up in 1822. It bears the following inscription:

“THE JONES FAMILY.

“Near this spot lye the Remains of EDWARD JONES, son of the Rev. MATTHEW JONES, Archdeacon of Lismore, and grandson of EDWARD JONES, Bishop of Cloyne. Also the remains of MATTHEW JONES, Collector of Youghal, son of the above EDWD JONES & father to MELIAN HAYMAN. The other relatives of EDWD JONES are also interred in the same place.”

We come now to a portion of the building, which, though common in the Cathedral and Abbey Churches of England, is of rare occurrence in this country,

The North Transept Aisle.

This Aisle is of peculiar interest, from the evidences it affords of a former Church, which stood nearly on this site. A sepulchral Arch of this older building is preserved in its North wall; and numerous portions of the tapered tomb-stones of the eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth centuries have been discovered here. The Aisle is lighted by a single, handsome, window in the North wall. Beneath the window, and partly occupying its base, is the monumental Arch alluded to. It is semi-circular and moulded, the supporting columns being moulded likewise. Both window and tomb were greatly injured at a remote period, probably during DESMOND'S sack of the Church in 1579; for a large mural monument, to the memory of WILLIAM LEWELLIN, was erected within the Arch in 1628, and the window was partly built up to support his effigy. These incumbrances and dilapidations were removed in Nov., 1852, and the Arch was restored by Mr. EDWARD FITZGERALD, at the expense and under the superintendence of the Rev. P. W. DREW.

In the flooring of the Aisle, next the Sepulchral Arch, are two flat slabs. One, to the memory of PATRICK RONANE of the D'Loughtane family, has a rich fleureed Cross in relief, with the following inscription round the margin:

“Hic iacet PATRICIVS RONAN villæ de Yoghil, qui obiit 30 Aprilis, An. Dm. 1621. Orate pro animâ huius viri defuncti et IOANNE ANYAS vxoris eius quæ hanc tumbam fieri fecit.”

The second was originally raised to THOMAS HOULDSHIP, Mayor of Youghal in 1621, the year RONANE died:

“Heere lyeth the boddy of THOMAS HOVLDSHIP, sometimes Mayor of Youghall, whoe dyed the three and twentieth of March, Anno Domini 1621.”

In the middle of this stone, another epitaph was added, ninety years after:

“Heere lyeth the body of WM. SHEPARD, departed this life October 14. 1713.”

In the North wall, above this slab, are Armorial bearings finely carved in marble, viz. Gules, three lions passant or. *Crest*: A demi-lion rampant.

Against the West wall now is placed a large mural monument, erected to WILLIAM LEWELLIN, Mayor of Youghal in 1620 and 1623, who died in 1628. His friends, when they raised this tomb, were not over scrupulous about infringing upon rights already existing. They placed it within the recess of the Sepulchral Arch already noticed, destroying the crown of the arch and filling up the sides with the masonry; then taking a tapered tomb-flag of the thirteenth century, they cut on its reversed side the following epitaph:

“Here lyeth the body of WILLIAM LEWELLIN Esqyre, sometymes Alderman of this town of Youghall, having twyce bene Mior of the same, who departeth this life the Fowrth day of May, in the yeare of ovr Lord God 1628.”

Above this are LEWELLIN'S armorial bearings carved in marble and once colored, as particles of vermillion and gold may yet be observed in the crevices of the sculpture, viz. Gules, three lions passant or. *Crest*: A lion's jamb.

Motto: VIVERE . SPE . VIDI . QVI . MORITVRVS . ERAT. The monument is surmounted by a Mayor's Effigy, arrayed in the civic costume of JAMES I.

In the progress of research at ST. MARY'S we have collected, chiefly at this place, portions of nearly a dozen interesting stone coffin-lids. Some are very plain, having only a deep chamfer. Some have fleureed crosses, but otherwise are uninscribed. About six have Norman-French inscriptions, more or less perfect, in the Lombardic capital. In the arched recess of the Sepulchral Arch before us is laid one of the most interesting of our tapered slabs. A finely sculptured Cross fleury, the arms forming a kind of Runic knot, runs down its whole length. The only words to be traced, and they are pathetic ones, are :

DEIF : AEC : MERCEI

"God have mercy!"

Not far from this is a slab, the solitary unbroken one at ST. MARY'S. It has a human head in high relief, over a fleureed Cross on its upper surface. Three of its sides have been barbarously chiselled away; on that which remains is the following inscription :

AEM : SEC : ICE : DEIF : DEL : ALME : EE : ACEI

Aim lies here, God on his soul have mercy!

The next must have been broken at an early period, for what remains has on its reverse WILLIAM LEWELLIN'S epitaph, dated 1628. It is inscribed :

+ ROGER : DEIFEL : O.....

Another, which is very imperfect, once covered the remains of a Female, whose Christian name is difficult to understand. It had a double chamfer. The upper, with some broken letters of the lower, only remains, and has the following legend :

+ ODESDOE : LA : FEMME : SIA

We have, lastly, some broken fragments, with the remnants of inscriptions, such as.... *SAE : EIT : ACEI*, and *AL ERC..*; the chasms of which can be readily filled up, from the fuller epitaphs which precede them.

We pass on to the adjacent building, used at present as a belfry :

The Tower.

This venerable remnant of bye-gone days has no pretensions to the architectural beauty so often displayed in the light, highly-ornamented, Bell-towers of ecclesiastical buildings. Its rough massive walls pierced with numerous narrow loop-holes, its windows on the upper floor, and the remnant of its embattled parapet—all remind us far more of the sombre Keep, or Donjon Tower of feudal times, than of the open undefenced buildings consecrated to religion. You enter this gloomy structure through a plain Gothic doorway in the sloping base, at the South side; and find yourself in a small apartment lighted by three narrow loop-holes. The wall measures through each of these about eight feet in thickness. The ascent is by a few stone-steps, in the N.E. angle, which conduct to a doorway in the North wall, about 12 feet from the ground. Passing within, a steep narrow stair in the thickness of the wall brings us to the N.W. angle, where we find a door opening on the first floor. This floor was of timber, resting on the offsets of the East and West walls. The chamber was of fine proportions, vaulted over head. The ceiling forms a Gothic arch and fire-proof floor to the next storey, and is perforated north and south, along the crown of the arch, by five holes for a peal of five bells, which tradition says were buried, during a siege, either in the churchyard, or in the grounds of Myrtle Grove. These bells were probably of the Desmond era. The stairs now wind spirally within the N.W. angle, until we step from them into the next storey, which was lighted by two loop-holes in the South and East walls. These apertures have stone seats, and were sufficiently large inside for a man to stand in, while discharging his bow, but so small without as almost to defy the besiegers' aim. Judging from the double row of corbels still remaining in the wall above, one row 2 feet below the other, it would appear that the timber floor of the fourth, or principal, apartment was hollow, a provision made, we suppose, for purposes of secrecy. The

uppermost chamber is lighted by four large circular-headed windows, one in each of the four walls. A small stair in the N.E. angle ascends to the parapet, now discombattled; and the venturesome climber is rewarded by a fine prospect of the north suburbs, the harbour, and a considerable portion of the town, with a bird's-eye view of St. MARY'S Church, and the surrounding burying-ground.

The Tower has been, for a long time, unroofed. It ought to be covered-in and thus preserved from further decay, especially as the walls generally are good. And further, if a spire were raised upon it, such an addition would break the lines of the mass of the building, and would afford a new prominent feature in the landscape to carry up the eye and mind to heaven.

We come now to that portion of the Church which, roofless and ruined as it is, uniformly attracts the visitor's chief attention:

The Choir.

The present Choir was, as we have already seen, (p. 16), the latest portion of the Church erected. From the Early-pointed Arch spanning the Nave at the Communion Table recess, we have little doubt that a former Chancel existed, of the same date with the rest of the Church. The present building is in the decorated English style of the fourteenth century, of which it affords an exquisite specimen. The East end has been sketched and engraven times without number. It has double quoin buttresses, moulded at the bases, which recede by stages in moulded offsets, until they terminate where Science knew they were no further necessary as abutments to the great window. The quoins were finished with pinnacles; the eaves had an embattled parapet furnished with gurgoyles; and the barge was crocketed to the summit, terminating in a foliated finial.

The East window is divided by a doubled mullion in the centre into two large equal compartments. Each of these is subdivided into three lights by lesser mullions, which terminate at the springing of the great arch in a series of six ogee arches, surmounted by trefoil tracery; and the kite-shaped space at the crown of the arch is filled-in with a Catherine wheel. The whole window is wrought limestone. Its full height is 26 feet, to the springing of the arch 13 feet 8 inches; and the breadth is nearly 17 feet. The several mullions are 2 feet apart. The North side of the Choir has four windows, of two lights each. Of these three are grouped together near the W. end; the fourth adjoins the N.E. quoin, so as to afford room for the Sacristy, which we have noticed already, (p. 18.) The South wall has the same number of windows similarly grouped, but of different designs. The three at the West end are of two lights. Their labels differ, two being pointed, the third (that adjoining the South Transept) square



Interior of the Choir.

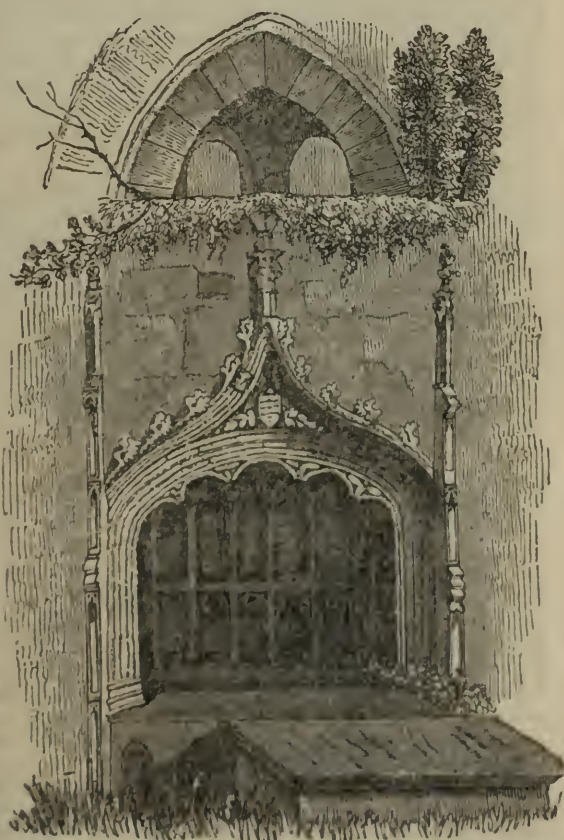
with sculptured spandrils. The window to the East is of large dimensions, and is constructed of three lights, perhaps to compensate for the subdued light of the East window, when filled-in with stained glass. The terminations of the labels of all these windows are deserving the visitor's attention.

The entrance to the Choir is at the South side, through a deeply recessed and picturesque Porch, formed within the base of a wide projecting buttress which, with offsets receding at different stages, rises nearly to the eaves. The doorway is moulded and enriched, and the hood terminates in a cinque-foil and rose. Within the Porch are three steps; and, at the right hand, is a stoup in a moulded ogee-arched niche, which rests on an Angel's head as a corbel. The Interior (of which our illustration furnishes an excellent idea) is used as a burial-place, and is now nearly filled with graves. Mounds rise here and there, beneath which weary hearts are still. A low wall marks off a portion near the Nave, and beneath the East window is an aspiring tomb-stone, indicating the gathering together in slow but sure succession of kindred dust. The HAYMAN, GILES, PARKER, and M'CARTHY families have their place of interment here. At each side of the East window are moulded corbels, intended no doubt for images of the Virgin MARY, the patron Saint of the Church, and of COLMAN, Saint of the diocese. At the South side of the altar are four moulded arched niches grouped in one design, but now much decayed and broken. Three had columns originally, and formed sedilia for the officiating priests. The fourth niche, to the east, was a piscina, in which the shelf across the back for resting the sacred vessels on yet remains.

In the North wall opposite is a richly recessed Altar Tomb, of which we furnish an illustration. It is wrought of fine hard sandstone, in the Perpendicular style of the fifteenth century. The sides are formed by two light buttresses, from which springs a moulded ogee arch crocketed to the top and terminating in a finial. The centre is occupied by the principal arch, moulded and cusped. The base and recess are panelled and finished in trefoils, with their spandrils delicately carved. On a shield over the



arch is the name of the Occupant of the Tomb, who is supposed to have been THOMAS FLEMING, 7th. LORD SLANE, who died in 1436. LORD SLANE was twice married; and in corroboration of the supposition that he was the individual interred beneath this Tomb, three skulls, one of a male and two apparently of females, were in the progress of some recent researches found in the Tomb.



Altar Tomb of Thomas Fleming

It remains for us to complete our researches at ST. MARY'S, by going with the visitor through

The Churchyard.

Beneath the East window, on the outside, is the grave of a daughter of Colonel ADRIAN SCROPE, the Regicide. The monument is a triangular-headed mural slab resting on a low plinth, and is thus inscribed:

"Here lyeth the Body of ELIZABETH, youngest daughter of Colonel ADRIAN SCROPE, of Warmesley in the county of Oxford, widow of JONATHAN BLAGRAVE D.D., of Longworth in the county of Ber[ks]. Born in the year 1655: Aged 83 years."

MRS. BLAGRAVE was buried 4 August 1733, (*Youghal Register*.) She was but five years old when, 17 Oct. 1660, her father was executed. Along with him suffered HARRISON, CARLW, CLEMENT, JONES and SCOT, who also had sat in judgment on the late King, and had signed his death-warrant. SCOT had held the rank of Colonel in the Parliamentary army, and he met his doom with the same intrepidity which marked his life. He desired that it might be written upon his tombstone, "*Here lies Thomas Scot, who adjudged to death the late King.*" His daughter MARY was married to QUINTIN OSBORNE Esq., M.D.; their son was QUINTIN OSBORNE Esq., whose daughter, ELIZABETH, married CHARLES SEWARD Esq. One of the daughters of this union, MARTHA SEWARD, married THOMAS OLIVER Esq., and their only daughter and heir, ELIZABETH, married the Rev. P. W. DREW, now Rector of Youghal.

As we pass on towards the College, we find the grave of DANIEL ADAMS, who died 3 Jan. 1714, at the patriarchal age of 126 years; and now following the broad gravel walk beneath the boundary wall, we reach a circular flanking turret, built in 1641 by the EARL OF CORK. Here stood the old lich-gate. Its site is now occupied by a flight of steps, erected in 1814; and at the left hand as you ascend them, inserted in the wall at the base of the turret, is a slab of common red-stone thus quaintly inscribed:

"Here lyeth the bodis of my 2 Grandmothers, maiden names FOX & CHIVIL. Here lyeth IANE SANDIS, wife of HERCVLES BEERE, Carpintar, and her son RICHARD. Here is GRACE HALL, wife of HERCVLLS BEERE, Goldsmith, & 3 IANES, RICHARD & JOHN."

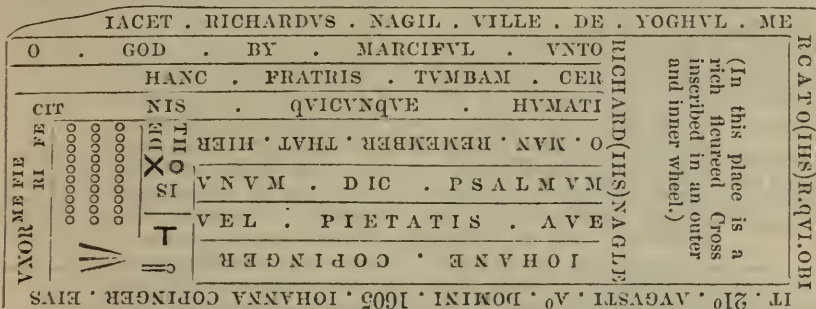
Having ascended the steps, we turn to the right hand, and find a most curious epitaph on the rising ground, S. of the CORK Transept. It was discovered in 1811, and is hardly legible from the eroding teeth of time. The slab is freestone, and is laid on a brick basement. At the top is a lozenge, divided quarterly, but too defaced to acquaint us with the Arms, beneath which follows the epitaph. To understand the epigrammatic turn of these doggerel verses, the reader should know the employments of the three husbands. STILE was either a mercer or a weaver; CLOVE was a vintner; and RUSSELL served in the army. Hence the allusions, to the "thread," the "glass," and the "trump" sounding at the last day, respectively.

Pursuing this path we reach the West gable of the Church, being now on the slope above it. Here, just underneath the old town-walls, we find three interesting tombstones. The most ancient has an inscription in relief, like that on the Mayor's slab in the North Transept. It is a kind of monumental charade, but so easy of

"HERE LYETH THE BODY OF SUSANA
THE WIFE OF CAP ROBERT RUS
SELL WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE
THE 22 DAY OF DECEMBER ANO DNI
1672,
ÆTATIS SUE 64.

Entered in mould here lyeth she
who for a time was a wife to three.
In constant sorte she liud awhile
with one whose name was Rich. Stile.
When Stiles the thred of time had wove
shee weded was to Stephen Cloue.
And with him liud in all content
until his Glase was also spent.
THIS virtuos piece when Clove was DED
did Captaine ROBERT RUSSELL wed,
Where she her vertues did display
till death did call her debt to pay.
HER life on earth with good was blest,
in sweete repose she here doth rest:
Till trump shall sound hence to away
with Christ to live in blise for aye."

solution, that we will not deny the reader some exercise of skill in discovering its meaning. Our ingenious printer, without the aid of a wood-cut, has managed to convey an excellent idea:



This stone originally lay near the S.W. quoin of the Church, whence it was removed to this place in the year 1814, during improvements made under the direction of Mr. EDWARD ALLIN, one of the Churchwardens. At the same time, two Table-Tombs of the COPPINGER family, which adjoined RICHARD NAGLE's, were likewise transferred hither. The older of these tombs was erected to EDWARD COPPINGER, Mayor of Youghal in 1605 and 1615, who died in 1624. It is a plain oblong structure, having short pilasters dividing its sides into compartments, occupied with mort heads and cross-bones. On the horizontal slab is a cross fleury inscribed in a wheel. At the sides of the shaft, suspended by a ribbon from the limbs, are two shields, the dexter bearing the Arms of COPPINGER, and the sinister those of RONANE; and round the edge is inscribed:

"Hic iacet EDWARDVS COPPINGER, ville de Yoghil mercator, qvi obiit 12 Ivlil, Anno Domini 1624. HELENA RONANE, vxor eius, posvit.*"

The adjoining tomb, which is very similar, is that of EDWARD COPPINGER's son, THOMAS. He died here during the Great Rebellion, in the midst of the privations of a siege; and from the style of the epitaph and the shield being without impalement, we conclude was unmarried. The inscription is:

"Here lyeth interred the body of THOMAS COPPINGER, the son of EDWA[R]D COPPINGER, merchant, who dyed on the eighteenth of Sept., Anno Dni 1642."

Near this is the grave of HANS-FRANCIS, eleventh EARL OF HUNTINGDON, whose establishment of claim to that ancient dignity, through the exertions of Mr. NUGENT BELL, forms one of the most interesting episodes in the history of the Peerage. He died at Green Park, the seat of his son-in-law, CAPTAIN HENRY PARKER R.N., 9 Dec. 1828, and was buried in a vault within this rising ground; but no stone marks his resting-place.

The town-walls rise steeply above. A deep recess in them, at this place, tradition affirms to have been the receptacle, in olden days of mortality, of the pest-coffin for the poor. This coffin (it is said) was customarily sent to the

* In 1814, when the clay and rubbish, which lay beneath this tombstone as it stood near the gable of the South Aisle, were being removed, a very interesting relique was found, lying among the bones and earth at the bottom of the vault. It was a Pectoral Cross of bronze, retaining traces of having been originally gilt. The Cross was very similar to those worn by Roman Catholic Bishops, and opened on a hinge at the back for the admission of relics, for which purpose its interior was divided into several compartments or chambers. It was 67 inches in length, including the suspension-ring, and had upper and lower arms, of 24 and 34 inches respectively. The obverse had a figure of the crucified Redeemer, with the customary INRI over his head. On the lower crossing and under-portion of the shaft was engraven, in Roman letter, the prayer of the penitent thief: DOMINE MEMENTO inscribed upon the lower crossing, and MERI perpendicularly downwards, beginning about half an inch below the feet of the figure. Beneath this again, at the base, was a skull. The reverse was ornamented with florid chaings of the late period of Gothic; which, taken in connexion with the Roman characters of the inscription, enable us to assign the Cross to the reign of HENRY VIII., but will not suffer us to go to any earlier period.

This interesting relique is fully described and beautifully illustrated in the *Ulster Journal of Archaeology*, April, 1854, where the writer claims it for JOHN BENNET, Bishop of Cork and Cloyne, who died in 1530, and is supposed to have been buried at Youghal.

house of the dead, and when it had brought them to the grave, was replaced here. Many yet living remember the recess a kind of bone-house, filled to repletion with the ghastly relics of mortality. It was afterwards built up with loose stones, and lately it was cleared out by the present Rector. Undismayed by its former uses, we shall step within. The wall is in three thicknesses. The first course is shapen like a coffin; but the two inner layers give us the outline of a small postern, for which we believe the aperture was originally intended.

These ancient defences are of different dates, and bear traces of frequent

MAIOR
JAMES
COPINGER
1626

mending and repairs. Here and there is a portion, newer by two centuries than its neighbour, and supplying a breach made by time, or by the foe. In 1626 and 1627, the walls on the N. were rebuilt. The repairs were commenced in the mayoralty of JAMES COPINGER, and were completed next year by his successor EDWARD STOWTE. In the battlement opposite

1627
EDWARD
STOWTE
MAIOR

the Tower, are two slabs inserted, recording this. The inscriptions are now almost defaced, and we have decyphered them with considerable difficulty.

Passing upward we climb the hill. The old ramparts have turned to the south, and still form the enclosure of the burying-ground. Where the more ancient portions remain, the wall is from six to seven feet thick. The sentinel's walk behind the battlements, and the loopholes through which he peered with eager eye, are in good preservation. Along the wall at intervals were flanking towers, built so near that a person might call from one to another, and the cry thus raised could be conveyed in a few moments the whole circuit of the fortifications. The Infirmary and Fever Hospital are built on a piece of the wall, at the N.W. angle. The position was unhappily chosen, both as regards visitors of the Churchyard and the sick inmates. Adjoining them is a small castellated Tower, erected, in the early part of 1853, at the expense of the Rector, the Rev. P. W. DREW. It stands on the site of the Observatory, used by the late ROGER DARTNELL, M.D. On the sloping ascent are five cannon, formerly in the Old Fort of Youghal. When this bastion was dismantled, the guns were fixed on the Pier Head, with their breeches down, as mooring posts for the shipping; and, in 1853, with the consent of the Town Commissioners they were disinterred and placed here, looking out through embrasures as in days of old. Over the pointed doorway of the Tower is a stone, containing the Founder's shield. A winding flight of stone-steps conducts to the summit, the view from which, across the harbour, of the opposite shores of Waterford, with the long-stretching timber bridge in the distance to the north, the opening of the Blackwater behind it, and the chain of mountain scenery for a back-ground, is extremely fine. On a still day, with a full tide, the harbour has all the semblance of a land-locked lake. Some new and striking views might be obtained, by opening vistas through the trees, which in their wild growth are fast shutting out the prospect.

Beneath lies the lovely Churchyard. The ground naturally forms a succession of terraces, here swelling into little knolls, there sinking into gentle declivities. A poet said of the Protestant cemetery at Rome, "It might make one in love with death, to think that one should be buried in so sweet a place;" and the saying may be repeated of the Youghal Churchyard. Death is here divested of its horror, and wears the softened aspect of stillness and unbroken repose. The monuments generally are well placed for picturesque effect, and stud the uneven surface with pleasing irregularity. They bear the names of the little community whose lot of sojourn is cast in the place; but several are inscribed with names, which have been long since silent, for the memories of the men who bare them are extinct. The modern tombs it is not our purpose specially to notice. Many are

"all too young as yet
To have outgrown the sorrow which consigned
Its charge to each;"

—and while the wounds of the survivors are yet bleeding, we could not lightly introduce them in our pages. The epitaphs, if not wholly exempt from the wonted faults, are in many instances touchingly worded, expressive of faith in HIM, who is the Resurrection and the Life; telling of the storm escaped and the haven found; and thus breathing fit language for the quiet spot, where the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest.

SAINT MARY'S, as we have seen (pp. 15 and 16), connects us with the Anglo-Norman settlement on our shores. The Foundation we shall next describe shows the firm grasp with which the invaders clutched their new acquisitions. As a fortress to command the harbour of Youghal and keep the district, was erected, about the close of the twelfth century,

The Preceptory of Knights Templars, at Rhinerew.

1183.—In this year the Order of the Knights Templars was confirmed; and soon after a Preceptory was founded on the summit of the commanding hill of Rhinerew (*Reen-cruagh* in Irish, i.e. The Firm Promontory) which overlooks the Blackwater as it grandly debouches into the Broad of Youghal. "We have very scanty materials for the history of the Knights Templars that settled in Ireland; but there is reason to believe that the Preceptory at Rhinerew was very richly endowed, for castles belonging to its agents are found in many parts of the Counties of Cork and Waterford, which were erected both to protect their vassals and to enforce due payment of rent and feudal service." [O'FLANAGAN'S *Guide to the Blackwater*, p. 31.]

1186.—RAYMOND LE GROS is believed to have died here, and the neighbouring Abbey of Molana is reputed to have been his burial-place. [See p. 11.]

1304.—The houses of the Knights Templars in Ireland were suppressed by a royal order, addressed to SIR JOHN WOGAN; and the Knights of ST. JOHN, or Hospitallers, were, in 1314, placed in possession of their estates. "We have not been able to discover whether any part of the lands belonging to Rhinerew were assigned to this, the rival Order of the original possessors, for we have no traces of the Hospitallers in the south of Ireland; the priory of ST. JOHN in Waterford, which has indeed been sometimes described as a foundation of their Order, was really a monastery of Benedictines. In the Maltese records, however, we find Irish Knights holding high rank, and entries of money received from estates belonging to the Order in Ireland; and there is also evidence to shew that the lands of Rhinerew were not seized by the Crown previous to the general dissolution of monasteries." [O'FLANAGAN, p. 32.]

1585-6.—3 Feb. Rhinerew was granted to SIR WALTER RALEIGH. [Patent at Lismore.]

1602.—7 Dec. RALEIGH assigned his grant to Mr. RICHARD BOYLE, afterwards EARL OF CORK. [HARRIS' Tab.]



The Preceptory of Knights Templars, at Rhinerew

The ruins of this feudal fortress are extensive, covering a considerable part of the top of the hill. Numerous heaps, entwined with bramble and covered with moss, give the outlines of a large irregular quadrangle. With some labour

and ingenuity we may still identify the Chapel, Cloisters, Refectory, Kitchen and Dormitories of the Pilgrim Knights. The Chapel is an open ruin, measuring in the interior 58 feet by 27. The walls, now richly mantled in ivy, are 3½ feet in thickness. The lower proportions of the East Window may be traced out; and are wholly destitute of mouldings or ornament. In each of the side-walls are circular-headed windows, which, taken in connexion with the Gothic vaulting of the Refectory, give data for assigning the Foundation to the semi-Norman period. At the West end, there still remain portions of the Great Doorway, on either side of which is a narrow loop-hole. Of the Cloisters, some low broken walls are the only remnants.

The Dining-Hall or Refectory forms, according to usage, a right angle with the Chapel, and stands north and south. It measures inside walls 41 feet by 17½; and at the springing of the arch of the pointed vaulted ceiling, which still covers in the old building, the walls are 5½ feet thick. The stones, like the rest of the material of the Abbey, are very small, as if quarried on the top of the hill. The Refectory was lighted by seven deeply-splayed spike-holes, four in the East wall, two in the South, and one in the N.E. quoin. The entrances were three. The great Portal stood between the Chapel and the Cloisters; a second, lesser, door opened upon the Cloisters; and a third, for servants, communicated with the Kitchen. This latter building, with its cellars, is at the North end of the Dining-Hall, as was customary. Over the Refectory and Kitchen were the Dormitories, the walls of which are in part standing. From this upper floor the view of the town and harbour, as well as of the co. Waterford to Ardmore, is exceedingly fine. How often must the Templar Knights, seven centuries since, have looked down hence on the prospect, as they watched the signals of the shipping that had come to bear them away to conflicts with the Paynim for the Holy Sepulchre!

"Some old peasants in the neighbourhood of Rhincrew averred that there were formerly some statues among these ruins, and they described them as representing the well-known costume of the Templars, the open helmet, cross-handled sword, and crossed legs, which intimated service in Palestine. They attributed their destruction to the Iconoclast fury of CROMWELL's followers, and the Puritans who succeeded them, but in some cases the peasants themselves have lent aid in the work of destruction. There is a tradition that spacious apartments, now choked with rubbish, were excavated by the Knights in the rock on which the Preceptory stands, and that from them subterranean passages led to secret sally-ports at different parts of the river. The ruins were too dilapidated to admit of such researches as would test the truth of this tale, and we fear there is not enough of antiquarian enterprise and enthusiasm in the neighbourhood to stimulate to so toilsome and expensive an investigation. On the hill between Rhincrew and Temple-Michael there are traces of some field intrenchments of considerable extent; but tradition and history are silent as to their nature or object." [O'FLANAGAN, pp. 31, 32.]

A further step to secure themselves in the full possession of their sea-port at the mouth of the Blackwater, was the new-peopling of the town by the Anglo-Normans with inhabitants from England. A colony, consisting of men-at-arms, traffickers and other adventurers, was now introduced from Bristol; while to promote trade, and ensure the safety of mariners frequenting the harbour, a Light-House was erected and was ingeniously placed under the management of the inmates of

The Nunnery, or Chapel, of Saint Anne's.

1190.—About this year the Nunnery or Chapel of ST. ANNE's, with which was connected a Light Tower, was founded by the Anglo-Norman occupiers of Youghal, on the cliff at the West side of the harbour's mouth. The house was richly endowed by the Founders, "under the condition that the nuns should see that the light was regularly maintained. This condition of tenure was instituted as an appeal to the religion and gallantry of the native Irish, who were

deterred from injuring the light which guided reinforcements to the invaders by a reluctance to offer violence to consecrated females." [O'FLANAGAN, p. 10.]

1542.—ST. ANNE'S Chapel was dissolved, at the same time with the Franciscan Friary, with which house it seems to have been, in some wise, connected.

1597.—24 Jan. By letters patent of this date, ST. ANNE'S Chapel and one acre near the same, with the town and village of Rathnolan, were granted in fee farm to GEORGE ISHAM, gent., along with the Franciscan Friary, and its precincts, at 2s. 4d. [Patent at Lismore.]

1603.—13 Sept. JAMES FULLERTON, gent., obtained from the King a patent for several concealed Church lands, which demised to him (along with others) the Chapel of ST. ANNE and the Franciscan Friary, with one park or close, called JOHN MAHOWNE'S Park, containing 2 arable acres, rent 12d. Irish, total rent £6 13 4 Irish. [Calendar of Patent Rolls: JAC. I. p. 7.]

1605.—20 June. Grant from the King to DONATUS, or DONOGH, EARL OF THOMOND, (among others): The Chapel of ST. ANNE near the town of Youghall, with the small parcels of land thereto belonging, containing 1 acre, as granted in fee-farm 24 Jan. 1597, to GEORGE ISHAM, gent." [Calendar of Patent Rolls: JAC. I. p. 80.]

1644.—M. BOULLAYE LE GOUZ, the French traveller, who visited Youghall this year, thus mentions ST. ANNE'S: "At musket-shot from the town there was formerly a convent of nuns on the sea-shore, and there remains of it a Tower called the Nunnery, upon which the nuns used to light torches to enable vessels to come into the harbour during the night." [*Tour*, edited by CROFTON CROKER, p. 33.]

From this record it would appear that the Nunnery had been at this time removed, excepting the Light Tower that came down to our own day.

1645.—19 July. SIR WILLIAM PENN, the famous Sea-General of the Commonwealth, who had come to relieve Youghall at the time closely blockaded by LORD CASTLEHAVEN, mentions ST. ANNE'S in his Journal of this date. He tells us that he received a letter from the Governor of the town, "desiring," he writes, "to take notice that when he had occasion to speak with us, or have any recourse to us, the signal should be a fire on the top of the Abbey Tower, near the point on the west side of the harbour's mouth." On the 28th he writes: "half an hour after the watch was set, we espied a light upon the Tower, according to the signal given by SIR PERCY SMYTH; and not long after, another. I sent our yawl ashore, and with her 30 sacre, 30 minion, 20 falcion shot, and two quires of paper, with a letter to the Governor." [*Memoirs*, by GRANVILLE PENN, Vol I.]

1665.—21 July.—The Franciscan Friary and its appurtenances, "together with the dissolved Nunnery or Chappell called ST. ANNE'S Chapell, with the applotments, situate, lying and being in and neere the site, circuit, ambite, and precincts of the dissolved Monastery of ST. FRANCIS, all the South Abbey of Youghall," were leased by RICHARD, second EARL OF CORK, to SAMUEL HAYMAN, Esq., a Somersetshire gentleman.

1848.—16 May. The Ballast Board having decided on erecting a Harbour Light-House at Youghall, an inquisition was held this day for the purpose of valuing the ground at the harbour's mouth, formerly occupied by the Nunnery of ST. ANNE'S, and the jury awarded £100. So admirably chosen had been the site of the Anglo-Norman Light Tower, that almost on the very same spot was it found desirable to erect the new beacon, and the demolition of the ancient interesting structure became inevitable. A minute description of the Tower of ST. ANNE'S will not be unacceptable; and the illustration, given in the next page, will afford the reader a good idea of it. It was circular, about 24 feet in height, and 10 in diameter. The only entrance was a narrow Gothic doorway, on the water-side, facing the East point of the harbour. The visitor found at his right hand, on entering, the bottom of a flight of stone steps, which were conducted spirally on the whole interior of the building, and led at the summit to two large circular-headed windows,* one of which opened on the middle of the Bay and the other faced Capel Island. As is customary in all Light-houses, there was no ope on the land-side.

* From the circular and pointed arches, jointly used in this little building, we are enabled to fix its date in the semi-Norman, or transition period, between the 12th and 13th centuries.

In the Summer of 1848, when this interesting structure—perhaps the only Anglo-Norman Light Tower which reached our own day—was taken down, it had fallen into great decay. The roof had perished at a period so distant that no one living remembered it, and the weather had for centuries wasted its strength upon the crumbling walls. The stairs within were so broken, that ascent to the top was difficult; and a portion of the summit of the Tower on the South side had fallen in. In removing the foundations a human skeleton was found, deep in the clay between two rocks; but we have not been able to ascertain whether the remains appeared to have been decently buried or hurriedly packed together, nor whether the Tower was built across them (in which case, the burial would have ante-dated the building,) or they laid within it. Local tradition is silent on the subject. At the time of demolition of the Tower, there was a straw-thatched cottage, connected with it on the West, or land-side; and the rear-wall of this house, (which hung directly over a steep hilly passage to the beach, still existing), was perhaps a fragment of the Nunnery, or was built—for the stones were old and time-worn—with the materials of the ruin. The lane itself is, no doubt,



The Light Tower of Saint Anne's Youghal

of remotest antiquity, and was often trodden by the seamen and traffickers in ages past. Our drawing was made, about mid-way down this passage.

We come now to the local Foundations, belonging to the two great Orders, that simultaneously sprang into existence in the early part of the thirteenth century. We find that, very soon after their first establishment, both the Franciscans and Dominicans were introduced into Youghal, and had princely endowments provided for them, by the GERALDINES. And first, as being the earlier of the two, we shall describe

The Franciscan Friary, commonly called The South Abbey.

1224.—MAURICE FITZGERALD, second LORD OPHALEY, grandson of the MAURICE FITZGERALD who was FITZSTEPHEN's companion at the conquest of Waterford, founded a House for Franciscans on the hill-side, a little to the South of the town of Youghal. HOLLINGSHEAD gives 1229 as the year of this foundation, and other authorities would make it to have been 1231; but the statements, though apparently conflicting, are easily reconciled by supposing that the different dates have reference to the commencement, or completion, of the works, or to the time when the House was opened for its inmates.

We learn from WARE, that this was the first Franciscan Friary established in Ireland. It is said that the building was originally designed for a castle, but was changed into a religious foundation from the following circumstance. The workmen who were digging for the castle-site, on the eve of a festival, begged

of their employer a piece of money to drink his health, and he directed his eldest son to give it. But the young man, so far from obeying his father's command, sternly reprov'd the poor labourers; and his father became so concerned for this opening *prestige*, that he altered his design, and resolved to erect a house for Grey Friars, which he accordingly accomplished. [LODGE.]

1256.—20 May. MAURICE FITZGERALD, the founder of this House, who a few years before had withdrawn from the world and had here taken on him the habit of St. FRANCIS, died within his own Abbey's walls, in his 80th year. LODGE makes his decease one year later. HANMER, in his *Chronicle*, (*Dublin*, 1809, p. 395.) thus notices him: "This Maurice departed out of this world, Anno Dom. 1256, was buried, saith *Clyn*, in the habit of the Fryers Minors of Yough-halle, the which *Moriee* had founded, of whom *Mathew Paris* saith thus; 'he was a valiant Knight, a very pleasant man, inferior to none in Ireland, who sometime swayed the land when hee had the sword of Iusticeship; this man lived with commendations all the dayes of his life, but peradventure falsely reported of, and stained with the death of *Richard Earle Marshall*.'" [CLYN.]

1260.—26 May. THOMAS FITZGERALD, surnamed The Great, second son of the Founder, and who had himself completed the Friary, died at Youghal on this day and was buried here. [LODGE. Vol. I. p. 61.]

1290.—Record, in Norman-French, of the Church of Friars Minors of Zouhel. [COLE'S *Exchequer Documents*, p. 78.]

1300.—A Provincial Chapter of the Franciscans was held here. [WARE.]

1312.—A Provincial Chapter of the Franciscans was held here. [CLYN.]

1320.—An interesting Monastic Seal of this period was found, 31 Dec. 1853, near the precincts of this Friary, by a labourer who was working in the garden of RICHARD HENRY ROGERS Esq., Devonshire Place. Our engraving* is the exact size of the original. The matrix is of bronze, and is in good preservation. The handle is hexagonal, tapering gradually until it expands into a trefoil head. The device is a human Heart, pierced from above, through the midst, by a perpendicular sword-blade, and resting on a mass of coagulated blood, the whole being enclosed within a cusped frame-work, or border. The inscription is in Latin, and when translated reads as follows:

"THE SEAL OF BROTHER JOHN THYNGHUL."

The Sacred Heart was the emblem of the Augustinians; and, it is supposed that this individual belonged to the Kilcoran, or Shanavine Monastery (pp. 13 and 14), from which he was transferred to the Franciscan Friary.

1331.—A Provincial Chapter of the Franciscans was held here. [WARE.]

1369.—JOHN, third EARL OF DESMOND, was buried in this Friary. [LODGE.]

1399.—JOHN, fifth EARL OF DESMOND, was buried in this Friary. [id.]

1460.—This Friary was reformed by the Observantines of the strict Obedience. [WARE.]

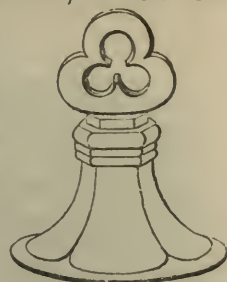
1462.—JAMES, seventh EARL OF DESMOND, was buried here. [LODGE.]

1482.—In the archives of Christ's Church, Dublin, is a letter of this date from DONALD O'FALLON to RICHARD SKYRBET, then canon and afterwards prior of that cathedral, granting him indulgence and plenary pardon of all sins however enormous, for contributing to the crusade. FALLON styles himself deputy of the Order of Minors, and on the seal is called GUARDIANVS. DE. YOGHILL.

1487.—JAMES, ninth EARL OF DESMOND, was buried here [LODGE.]

1513.—A General Chapter of the Observantines was held here. [ARCHDALL.]

1529.—MAURICE, only son of THOMAS Moyle (i.e. Bald), twelfth EARL OF DESMOND, died of the plague at Rathkeale, and was buried here. [LODGE.]



John Thyngul's Seal

* We are indebted to the Publisher of the *Gentleman's Magazine* for the use of this cut; and refer our reader for a fuller account of the Seal to the March Number of that invaluable periodical [1854], pp. 277-279.

1531.—A General Chapter of the Observantines was held here. [ARCHDALL.]

1534.—THOMAS, twelfth EARL OF DESMOND, was buried here. [LODGE.]

1535.—4 Sept. JAMES, thirteenth EARL OF DESMOND, was buried here. [id.]

1542.—3 Aug. The Lord Deputy and Council agreed that a Commission should issue to JAMES, fifteenth EARL OF DESMOND, and others, to take inventories for the King's use of all the religious houses in the Counties of Limerick, Cork, Kerry and Desmond, to dissolve the said houses, and put them into safe custody. [SMITH'S *Cork*, Vol. II. p. 40.] When the Franciscan brethren were removed from their house, they withdrew to Curraheen, co. Waterford, three-quarters of a mile from Aglish and about eight from Youghal, a lonely and retired spot among the mountains, where they were protected and re-established by the FITZGERALDS of Dromana. At Curraheen they erected a new Friary,* of a humbler character, as might be expected.

1578.—10 Sept. By an Inquisition taken at Cork on this day, it appeared that WILLIAM WHITE, long after the statute of mortmain, granted to the Church of the Holy Trinity, Cork, the rectory of Clere in that county, which rectory at the taking of the Inquisition was in the possession of the guardian of the Franciscan Friary of Youghal, and was of the annual value of 12 pence. [Inquisitions of Record in Exchequer.]

1585.—Among the MSS. in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, is a collection of "Maps and Charts relating to Ireland," one of which is a very interesting pictorial Plan of Youghal of this date. The Franciscan Friary is well represented; and from a careful tracing our Artist has produced this view :



The Franciscan Friary or South Abbey of Youghal. Anno 1585.

In the references at the bottom of the Map, this building is called "The Abbey on the So. West of ye Town;" and, by the scale, it is distant 200 paces from the South Gate. In its outward presentment, as the reader will perceive, it rather resembles a feudal fortress than a Friary; and this circumstance would

* The ruins of this latter Friary have been only recently removed. A modern house, near its site, is now [1854] inhabited by Brother JOHN LONDREGAN, a Franciscan, lineal representative of the Franciscans of Youghal.

apparently corroborate the traditionary story of its foundation which we have already narrated (pp. 42, 43.)*

1595.—THOMAS *Ruadh* FITZGERALD, son of JAMES, fifteenth EARL OF DESMOND, by the LADY MARY ROCHE, his first wife, was buried here. [LODGE].

1597-8.—24 Jan. This Friary was granted, by letters patent, to GEORGE ISHAM, gent., along with the following: Ten acres of land of the small measure, with the Chapel of ST. ANNE near Yoghall, and one acre of land; the townlands of Rathmolan, Knoenagippae and Curraghmnonevore, in said co., containing one carucate and a half; with other grants in the cos. of Waterford and Limerick. At the annual rent of £8 17 10. [Chief Remembrancer.]

1602.—10 Sept. By an Inquisition taken at Youghell, the Monastery of ST. FRANCIS, near the town of Youghell, commonly called Le Grey Friary de Youghell, was found to belong to the Queen. [id.]

1603.—13 Sept. The site, circuit and precinct of the late Monastery, or religious house of the Friars Mendicant or Begging Friars, commonly called The Grey Friars near Yoghall, with one park or close, called JOHN MAHOWNE'S Park, containing arable 2 acres, near Yoghall, rent 12d. Irish, was granted to JAMES FULLERTON, gent. [Calendar of Patent Rolls: 1 JAC. I. p. 7.]

1603.—7 Nov. SIR JAMES FULLERTON disposed of his title to the premises included in the foregoing grant, as well to the Abbey of Molana, for £219 6 8 Irish money, to SIR RICHARD BOYLE. [Smith's Cork, Vol. I. p. 110, note.]

1605.—20 June. The site and precinct of this Friary, with 10 acres small measure thereto belonging, were granted by the King to DONOGH, EARL OF THOMOND. [Calendar of Patent Rolls, 3 JAC. I. pp. 79, 80.]

1625.—LUKE WADDING compiled this year his History of the Franciscans in Ireland, and gives a particular account of this Friary.

1630.—The tenants of this Friary were exempted from taxes, or quartering soldiers. [MS. at Lismore.]

1633.—In "*Pacata Hibernia*," or a History of the Wars in Ireland during the reign of Queen ELIZABETH," which was published in London this year, is a Plan or Map of Youghal, with a representation of this Friary.

1665.—21 July. This Friary was leased by RICHARD, second EARL OF CORK, to SAMUEL HAYMAN Esq., a Somersetshire gentleman. The demise conveyed "all that messuage or tenement lately erected and built by the said SAMUELL HAYMAN, with the yard, orchard and garden thereunto belonging, and also the severall houses and tenements, with the yards, backsides and gardens thereunto belonging, now in the tenures or possessions of WM. GERRALD, EDWARD MABLE, THOMAS FROWLER, FRANCIS WEBB, JOHN HOOPER, WM. BRUSH, MAUR. KISSANE and SAM. LARKIN, and one plot of enclosed ground conteyning by estimation six acres, Together with the dissolved Nunnery or Chappell called ST. ANNE'S Chapell, with the appotements, as the same are all now in the tenure of the said SAMUELL HAYMAN, situate, lying and being in and neere the seite, circuit, ambit and precincts of the dissolved Monastery of ST. FRANCIS: All the South Abbey of Youghall." Among the covenants is the following, which declares too plainly the unsettled state of public affairs—"And keeping always resident on the premisses, for every tenement, one able English footeman with a pyke or muskett well and compleately armed and furnished; and therewith all shall and will answere and attend the said EARLE, his heires or assignes, in all musters and in the service of the Crown and defence of the country, being thereunto reasonably warned and summoned during this lease." [From the Original.] The militia of the county were thus raised and officered, every nobleman or other great proprietor knowing by the very terms of his leases the number of men he could bring as his quota to the King's support in Ireland.

1680-81.—1 Jan. "ELINOR, y^e daughter of Mr. THOMAS VNIACKE Esquire, in y^e South Abby, Buryed." [Church Register]. From this entry, and from similar ones of the same date, we learn that the graveyard of this Friary was used for burials so late as this period; but it appears to have fallen into disuse about the close of this century.

1687.—6 Decem. An Inquisition was taken, at "ST. FRANCIS Abbey juxta

* The Map, from which our Illustration is taken, is in colors upon canvas. It is referred to in the *Transactions* of the Royal Irish Academy, Vol. XIV. p. 75; and differs essentially from the contemporaneous Pictorial Plan, given in *Pacata Hibernia*, p. 600.

Yoghall," respecting "Sepal' Person'." The finding is preserved in the office of the Secondary of the Exchequer. [Record Commissioners' Report, Jan. 1819.]

1748.—The ruins of this Friary are mentioned in "A Tour through Ireland, in Several Entertaining Letters," published this year in London.

1817.—In digging the foundation of the Chapel of Ease, which occupies part of the site of this Friary, and was built in a great measure out of its materials, "an innumerable quantity of skulls and other human bones were discovered. . . . Two stone coffins were found, but were again carefully placed in their original position." [*Dublin Penny Journal*, Vol II. p. 186.]

1820.—In this year, when MATTHEW HAYMAN Esq. was erecting his dwelling-house in the precincts of this Friary, he turned up, in excavating for his cellars, several skeletons and some tomb-flags with fleureed crosses, all of which were re-interred in the same place. We gather from this, that the burial-ground must have been of great extent, spreading from the hill-side on which the Friary stood to the very margin of the Ocean, and reaching as far as the grounds now called Green Park.

1826.—The Devonshire Arms Hotel was built this year, and such remnants of the Franciscan Friary as had survived the erection of the Chapel of Ease in 1817, were now wholly removed, and many curious tombs were destroyed, the cemetery being for the most part thrown into gardens.

1832.—A Convent for Nuns of the Presentation Order was founded this year, a little to the South of the Chapel of Ease, on a portion of the grounds of this Friary. A wing of this building forms a large Female School, fronting the public street. The foundation of the School-House was excavated in a fine dense sand, which preserved in a remarkable manner traces of ancient burials. Numberless uncollined human bodies were found to have been interred here, and lay in various attitudes, some prone on their faces, some half-doubled together, some packed in masses like the slain of a battle-field. The sand had acted like a mould; and, while naught remained within its clasp but bones and dust, the full outlines of the unbroken human form were in many instances perfectly discernible. The features of some of the Dead were taken as in a masque, even to the minutest lines of the eye-lids. It is much to be regretted, that no notes or drawings were made at the time by any qualified person.

1844.—July. The Magdalen Asylum was erected, on the vacant space between the Chapel of Ease and the Convent. In excavating for the foundation numerous graves of masonry, covered with flags,* were found. Within them, the skeletons reposed in a perfect state. Some of these narrow resting-places were built in triple conjunction, like the arms of \perp , and perhaps belonged to members of the same family. A fine tapered tomb-flag, with a fleureed cross running down its centre and the remains of a Lombardic marginal inscription, was at the same time turned up. It had been broken in the middle, apparently wilfully. This coffin-lid, which we would assign to the thirteenth century, now lies in the adjoining burying-ground of the Presentation Convent.

There are no traces of this Friary now remaining. Our illustration, however, preserves its general features at an interesting period, before the hand of the spoiler was laid heavily upon its walls. As it originally stood, the House must have enjoyed a lovely prospect of the Ocean, and must have greatly contributed to the beauty of the harbour as the shipping passed in. It stood a short distance from the town, with its grassy lawns extending to the shore. Venerable trees embowered it. Above, rose the hill-side of *Knoc-na-Vauriagh* as a picturesque back-ground. To the North could be seen the walls and gates of the adjoining town, with its strong fortifications against the foe; to the East, was the harbour; and to the South spread the open Ocean.

From the direction and course of existing streets and lanes, we may fix the exact site of the Friary, which appears to have been much the same with that now occupied by the Chapel of Ease and Magdalen Asylum. Friar Street shows that the buildings stood at the same distance from the shore as the Chapel of Ease; and the two lanes, opposite the Chapel and leading to the water, were probably the ancient passages from the Friary to the sea.

* Some of these graves evidently belonged to Ecclesiastics; for the fragments of leathern shoes still enveloped the feet of the skeletons. This mode of interment, we have noticed already. (p. 8) WADDING informs us that several religious men were buried in this Friary.

The Franciscan Friary, as we have seen, derived its name of "The South Abbey" from its local position. At the opposite end of the town, a little outside the walls, was founded by another member of the great GERALDINE FAMILY,

The Dominican Friary, commonly called The North Abbey.

1268.—THOMAS FITZMAURICE FITZGERALD, surnamed *nAppagh*, *Simiacus*, or The Ape, founded a Friary for Dominicans, or Friars Preachers, at Youghal. This House was first placed under the Invocation of the Holy Cross (*S. Crucis*), perhaps on account of the Family Arms of the Founder; but it was subsequently dedicated to ST. MARY of Thanks (*S. Maria Gratiarum*), on account of a miraculous image of the Virgin preserved here. [BOURKE'S *Hib. Dom.* p. 272.]

1271.—23 July. The Friars Preachers seated themselves here. [CLYN.]

1274.—This Friary is mentioned by an anonymous writer, as the twentieth House of Dominicans in Ireland, in point of antiquity. [*Hib. Dom.* p. 38.]

1281.—A General Chapter of the Dominicans was held here. [KING, p. 87.]

1296.—THOMAS *nAppagh* FITZGERALD, the Founder of this Friary, was here interred, in the middle of the Choir. [GRACE'S *Annals.*] MARLEBURROUGH'S *Chronicle* makes his decease two years later.

1303.—22 Oct. ROBERT DE PERCIVAL, an eminent benefactor to this House, having been slain, along with WILLIAM DE WELLESLEY, in a battle with the Irish, was interred in this Friary. [LODGE.]

1304.—A General Chapter of the Dominicans was held here. [KING, p. 87.]

1450.—The Image of the Madonna and Child, for which this Friary was famous, is of Italian workmanship of this period. It is of carved ivory, about three inches high. The circumstances of its "invention," as detailed in 1644 by the French Traveller, M. DE LA BOULLAYE LE GOUZ,* are sufficiently curious:

"In the Dominican Convent [at Youghal] there was an Image of the Virgin, formerly held in the greatest reverence in Ireland, which arrived there in a miraculous manner. The tide brought a piece of wood on to the sands opposite the town, which several fishermen tried to carry off, the wood being rare in this country, but they could not move it; they harnessed ten horses to it without effect, and the reflux of the tide brought it near the Dominican convent. Two monks raised it on their shoulders and put it in the court-yard of the convent; and the prior had in the night a vision that the image of our Lady was in this piece of wood; which was found there. So say the Catholics, who have still a great devotion towards it; but the Dominicans having been persecuted by the English settlers carried it elsewhere."

Miraculous powers were, ere long, ascribed to this Image, and pilgrimages were made to the Friary, in consequence, from all parts of Ireland. The dedication of the House, as we have already seen, underwent a change, the special reason (according to the author of *Hibernia Dominicana*, p. 272) being "the mercies, not to say miracles," obtained here. Rich offerings poured in, to such extent as to form the subject of a decree from the General Chapter of the Dominicans, held at Rome in 1644. This edict will be found in its proper place.

1493.—This Friary was reformed by BARTHOLOMEW COMATIUS (*Bononiensis*), 23rd Master of the Order, as appears from the register of JOACHIM TURRIANUS, 35th Grand Master, where are contained these words: "Approved: The Reformation of the Monastery of Joachia (i.e. Jocalia or Youghal), made by Master BARTHOLOMEW. And the Vicar General of the Province, Master MAURICE, is empowered to reform whatsoever other monasteries he knows need to be reformed, all monasteries which may have been plundered by native brethren and others, or tainted by evil morals—in such a way, however, that the brethren of monasteries which ye desire to reform, if they be willing to persevere in reformation, must be retained, etc. Given at Rome, 7 August, 1493." [*Hib. Dom.* pp. 76 and 273, ed. 1762.]

1501.—VINCENTIO DE BANDELLO was appointed to reform the houses of the Dominicans, and for this purpose was armed with Apostolical authority. He

* "The Tour of the French Traveller, M. DE LA BOULLAYE LE GOUZ in Ireland, A.D. 1644. Edited by T. CROFTON CROKER, with Notes and Illustrative Extracts, etc. London: T. and W. BOONE, 1837."

addressed himself to the work with zeal; but, being unable to visit Ireland in person, he deputed JOHN DE BAUFREMEZ, of Holland, to represent him. The Friaries of Cork, Limerick and Youghal were prominent in desiring to subject themselves to regular observance; and are specially mentioned and lauded in the Bull issued to BAUFREMEZ, in 1501, by POPE JULIUS II. [*Archiv. Apost. Lib. L. fol. 201.*]

1505.—POPE JULIUS II. granted this Friary the privilege of paying dues and obedience to the Vicar General, deputed by JOHN DE BAUFREMEZ. But this indulgence was repealed, 4 Nov. 1509, and the brethren were ordered to pay their quota of 114 ducats to SIMON DE LACY, Provincial of England, *sub pena absolutiois*. This latter decree was rendered necessary, from their being "simul et semel" no less than three independent Vicars General in Ireland—one appointed by VINCENTIO DE BANDELLO, a second by JOHN DE BAUFREMEZ, and the third the Vicar of the English Provincial [*Hib. Dom. p. 180.*]

1518.—At the General Chapter of the Dominicans held at Rome this year, GARZIA DE LOAYSA, a Spaniard, 39th Grand Master of the Dominicans and subsequently a Cardinal, issued an approval of the reformation of this Friary, absolving from his office the Vicar General appointed by VINCENTIO DE BANDELLO, but permitted him to be re-elected. [*ib. pp. 80, 81.*]

1542.—3 Aug. Order from the Lord Deputy to dissolve this house. [See p. 44.]

1543.—28 June. The King granted the custodiam of this Friary to MAURICE, brother of the EARL OF DESMOND, for three years, by the following letters:

"HENRY VIII. etc. To all whom etc. greeting. Know ye that, on the security and pledge of EDWARD RUSSELL and RICHARD LISTON, gentlemen, We have granted to MAIRICE OF DESMOND, brother of the EARL OF DESMOND, the custody of all the possessions, spiritual and temporal, of the late House of Friars Preachers of and near Youghill, with its appurtenances: To said MAURICE and his Assigns, to have and to hold said custody from the day of ratification to the end of three years following fully completed, Paying thence to Us annually into Our Court of Exchequer in Ireland, Thirty Six Shillings and Eight Pence Sterling, at the feasts of ST. MICHAEL, the Archangel, and Easter, in equal portions. In testimony whereof etc. Witness our beloved and faithful WILLIAM BRABAZON, Sub-treasurer of our said Kingdom. Given at Dublin, this 28th day of June in the 33rd year of our reign." [Memor. Roll 33 HENRY VIII. m. 24.]

1550.—21 April. The oldest, dated, tombstone now to be found in this burying ground, (if the epitaph be genuine) is of this time. It is thus inscribed:

"Here Lyeth y^e Body of DARBY KAREEN, who Departed This Life y^e 21 April 1550, Aged 35 years."

1581.—28 April. This Friary, with six gardens within the liberties of Youghal (the tithes excepted), was granted for ever, *in capite*, to WILLIAM WALSH, at the yearly rent of 22 pence sterling. [Auditor General.] From him it passed, for a term of years, to JOHN THICKPENNY, gent. [*Hib. Dom. p. 273.*]

1585-86.—3 Feb. The Friary was granted to SIR WALTER RALEIGH, at a rent of £12 19 6, payable at Easter and Michaelmas; with a proviso, that the Act passed at Limerick, anno 33 HENRY VIII., for lands given by the King, shall not be prejudicial to this Patent. Signed, A. ST. LEGER. [MS. at Lismore.]

1587.—BISHOP BOURKE, quoting from an work, entitled *Theatrum Catholicæ et Protestantæ Religionis*, p. 465, gives an account of the demolition of the Dominican Friary in this year, with the fate of those concerned in the work:

"A certain Englishman named POET [qu. POLK] while destroying the Monastery of ST. DOMING, in the northern part of Youghall, fell from the top of the Church and broke all his limbs. Likewise, three soldiers of that town, who had cast down and thrown into the fire the Sacred Cross of that monastery, were dead within eight days from the perpetration of their crime. The first died of madness. The second was eaten by lice. The third was slain by the Seneschal of the EARL OF DESMOND." *Cridat Judæus.*

1602.—7 Dec. SIR WALTER RALEIGH conveyed all his Irish grants, including this Friary, to MR. RICHARD BOYLE. [Patent Rolls.]

1603.—17 Dec. By an Inquisition taken this day at Youghal respecting the estates which had been conveyed by RALEIGH to BOYLE, the jury made the following report about this Friary: "Lastely, wee finde that the Abbie of Molana and the late Howse of Observant fryers of Youghall, with their posses-

sions, doe now lye utterly wast, and have soe remayned ever since the leases made of them to JOHN THICKPENNY, gent. deceased, upon the expiration of which leases graunted to the said THICKPENNY, SIR WALTER RAWLEIGH'S estate [tooke] his begininge." [Inquisitions in Exchequer.]

1601.—31 March. By an Inquisition, taken this day at Cork, it was found that SIR WALTER RALEIGH, lately attainted of high treason, was seized in fee (among others) of the Priory, or House of Friars Observant, near Youghall, called The Black Ffreers neere Youghall, with the appurtenances, together with its seite, circuit, ambite and precinct, and all buildings, edifices, orchards, gardens, lands, tenements, rents, services, tithes, alterages, oblations, obventions, and all other its possessions and hereditaments, spiritual and temporal.

1604.—10 May. The Priory, or late House of Observant Friars near Youghall, called the Black Friars of Youghall, with all their possessions, spiritual and temporal, was granted to SIR RICHARD BOYLE. [Calendar of Patent Rolls JAC. I.]

1617.—The LADY HONOR FITZGERALD of the GERALDINE Family,* presented the Dominicans of Youghal, with a silver-gilt Shrine for the Image of the Madonna in their possession. This relique is about 4 inches in height, by 1 in width. Its sides are richly chased with floriated ornaments, and its summit is surmounted by a Cross. It opens with two folding doors which, thrown back, display the Image within. The reverses of these doors bear a Crucifixion, and a figure of a Saint in prayer, respectively. On the outside is this inscription in Roman letter: "ORATE . PRO . ANIMA . ONORIAE . FILIE . IACOBI . DE . GERALDINIS . QAE . ME . FIERI . FECIT . ANNO . DNI . 1617."*

1630.—The tenants of the Friary were exempted from taxes, or quartering soldiers. [MS. at Lismore.]

1633.—In *Pacata Hibernia*, published in London this year, is a Picture-Map of Youghal, in which this Friary appears.

1638.—12 Oct. A Provincial Chapter of the Dominicans was held here, at which JAMES HURLEY was elected Provincial of all Ireland. He was confirmed at Rome shortly afterwards. In the Register of the Order is this entry: "1639, 19 Feb. Brother JAMES HURLEY, having been canonically elected at the Provincial Chapter held in the Monastery of the Mother of Thanks at Yeoghel, 12th of Oct., is confirmed as Provincial [of Ireland]." [*Hib. Dom.* p. 273.]

1644.—A Most General Chapter,† held this year at Rome under THOMAS TURK of Cremona, 56th Master of the Order, passed the following decree, respecting the offerings made in this Friary: "We apply all alms, which are offered at the most venerated Image of the B. V. MARY of Yoghel, to the use of the Monastery of Yoghel itself, nor may the Provincial in future dispose of them in any other way." [id. pp. 115 and 273.]

1661.—From the *Liber Tenurarum* in the Exchequer Record Office, it appears that RICHARD, EARL OF CORK, was this year tenant of the late Monastery, or House of Friars Preachers Observant, near Youghall, with 6 gardens (the tithes thereof excepted), held of the King *in capite*, at 15d. per annum.

1698.—1 May. An Act having been passed, which commanded the departure of all Monastic Orders out of Ireland, never to return on pain of death, the Dominicans of Youghal were constrained to leave; and they deposited their Madonna Shrine with SIR JOHN HORE, of Shandon Castle, co. Waterford. [O'HEYNE'S *Epilogus Chron.* p. 15.]

1750.—In SMITH'S *Cork*, Vol. I., pp. 104, 105, is a View of Youghal, in which this Friary appears.

1756.—The brethren in this year were THOMAS O'KELLY, the Prior, DOMINIC HOULAGHAN and JAMES FLYNN. They had their venerated Shrine again in their keeping. [*Hib. Dom.* pp. 273, 274.]

* MR. CROFTON CROKER thinks that she was daughter of SIR JAMES OF DESMOND, who was slain in 1597, and whose body was hung up at Kilmallock. This Lady was first married to her relative, JOHN FITZGERALD, Son-in-law of Imokilly, and secondly to SIR EDMOND, son and heir of SIR JOHN FITZGERALD of Cloyne and Ballymaloe.

† This Shrine and Image are beautifully illustrated in the *Ulster Journal of Archaeology*, April, 1854, to which we refer our reader for a fuller description.

‡ A Most General Chapter is explained by BISHOP BOURKE (*Hib. Dom.* p. 114) to differ from a General Chapter, in being equal to three of that nature, and therefore deriving power to make perpetual decrees.

We have but scanty remnants of this Friary. The general plan, judging from portions of the foundations which have been uncovered from time to time in digging graves, consisted of a Nave, 73 feet in length by 24 feet 8 inches in width; a Choir, 66 feet by 24 feet 8 inches; and a South Aisle, 105 feet by 21 feet—all in the clear of the walls. The domestic buildings were, as usual, on the North side. Of these several portions, there have come down to us only a mutilated massive pier towards the S.E., (from which sprang arches that connected the Nave, Choir and South Aisle together, respectively,) and the West end of the Nave, having some small attached portions of the side-walls. The domestic buildings have wholly perished.



The Dominican Friary, or North Abbey of Youghal

Our illustration brings together the existing remains. The massive pier already noticed is in the foreground, and is an important fragment of the ruin, defining as it does the length of the Aisle, and showing by its broken arches the junction of the Nave and the continuation of the Choir. Some foliated capitals of the columns of these arches remain on the pier, proving that the Friary was no mean specimen of the middle period of the thirteenth century Gothic. The West end stands to its full height, and includes the gable, some fragments of the return side-walls, and part of a window-arch and jamb of the South Aisle. The West doorway occupies the centre. Above it rises a three-light window, almost filling up the whole gable. The quoins are furnished with plain receding lofty buttresses, and the walls are for the most part four feet in thickness.

The grounds of this Friary are the favorite burial-place with the Roman Catholics of Youghal, and are called The Mass Yard from the disused parochial Chapel which stood here. There is a subterraneous passage, opening at the S.W. quoin of the West gable and, so far as it has been explored, running in a southern direction. Tradition tells us, that it anciently connected this House with ST. MARY'S Church. Numerous sculptured and moulded pieces of free-stone, some terminating "heads" of window-labels, and other fragments lie strewn around, amid the rank grass of countless graves. Near the site of the East gable, and now used as head-stones, are the mutilated pieces of two tapered stone coffin-lids. Of these one has been broken into three parts. It is uninscribed and, save a plain chamfer, unornamented. The other has lost about one-third of its lower proportions. On its upper surface is a rich fleurdé Cross. A Lombardic inscription, almost obliterated, runs down the side. It informs us

that the stone once covered the remains of two persons, though it leaves us in doubt as to their identification. At the commencement, we can only conjecturally read ... CEVAL ... AUSE; but we can then indubitably trace:

DEV : DE : LOVR : ALMES : HIC : MERCI : PRIE : POVR : LOVR....

Could this have been a joint memorial of WILLIAM DE WELLESLEY and ROBERT DE PERCIVAL, of whom mention has been already made, in p. 47?

Almost in the same spot a free-stone Effigy was found in 1847, when the grave-digger was preparing a grave for a person named BRODERICK. It was described to us as that of a Knight in armour, with a sword by his side. This interesting relique was placed at the bottom of the grave (where it lies at present,) and over it the coffin was laid. It is at least in safety, and may hereafter receive a better fate than a companion Effigy, discovered here a few years since, and some time after wilfully broken to pieces. The bell of the Friary is said to lie buried within an angle of the ruined pier, in the grave of a former Parish Priest of Youghal; and wonderful (say the people) are the things that shall happen, when again it is hung aloft in a belfry and rings out its silvery chimes for the edification of the neighbourhood.

The religious building, to which we shall next direct attention, although lying in the heart of the town has been passed over unnoticed by all previous writers. ARCHDALL is silent about it, and DR. SMITH was ignorant of its existence. Our records are so meagre, that we find it difficult to give any connected history of the Foundation; but we shall put together all that can now be discovered concerning

Saint John's House of Benedictines, Youghal.

1360.—SAINT JOHN'S House, situated in the Main or High Street of Youghal, was founded at this period. It was a dependency of the wealthy Benedictine Priory of ST. JOHN, the Evangelist, at Waterford, established in that city in 1185 by JOHN, EARL OF MORTON. From the next record it would appear (if the house referred to be the same) to have been a mortuary bequest:

1366.—The Escheator accounts for 16s. 8d. of the rents and issues of a messuage with its appurtenances, in the town of Yoghill, co. Cork, now in the King's hands, because the Prior of ST. JOHN'S, near Waterford, had acquired it contrary to the statute of mortmain, and granted it to WALTER KENNEFORD and ISOLDA HORE. [Escheator's Roll, 39 to 41 EDW. III.]

1590.—31 Aug. It was found, that a messuage in the town of Yoghall, county of Cork, commonly called ST. JOHN'S House, of the annual value of 8d., was parcel of the possessions of the Priory of ST. JOHN, the Evangelist, near Waterford. [Chief Remembrancer.]

Of this Chapel, the chief remains are the gables and South side-wall. The East end, through which was the entrance, is to the street and still retains its pointed doorway with its moulded jambs and ornamented spandrels. Over the doorway, of which our Artist has given a sketch, in p. 5, is a good specimen of the square-headed window of the period. It is of one light, and is cusped in the upper angles. Entering by the ancient doorway, we find half-way up the passage a moulded piscina and square aumbry in good preservation. On reaching the West end, we have a square trefoil-headed door and the remnant of a square-headed window, with the original high-pointed gable and barge, to complete the remains of the ancient Priory.

Adjoining ST. JOHN'S House on the North, and presenting a wide front to the street, are the remains of one of the old castles of Youghal, which during the Protectorate was known as "The Magazine," and which is still remembered in local traditions as CROMWELL'S Residence. The Commonwealth General laid up his Army in winter-quarters at Youghal, 6 Dec. 1649, and marched hence to renew hostilities on the 29th Jan. following. The house he occupied the interval, though now removed, is well remembered by the inhabitants of Youghal, and should be described in connection with ST. JOHN'S. It presented its gable to the street, as was common at the period, and consisted of three

stories. The square-headed chamfered doorway, now built up, may be found in the present Glory Lane (perhaps so called from the hymns and chants of the monks.) On entering, a broad massive oak stair-case conducted to two state apartments on the first floor. They were wainscotted in oak, and had dark oak mantel-pieces, elaborately carved, rising to the full height of their ornamented ceilings. The front-room was the handsomer of the two, and would have been CROMWELL'S Council Chamber. Its ceiling was of raised stucco-work, containing representations of different sorts of animals, interspersed with grotesque emblematical devices. The timbers of the roof were massive, and were of Irish oak. Large gardens were to the rear. This interesting mansion, so pregnant with recollections of the PROTECTOR, was taken down about the year 1835. Other changes have been since made in The Magazine; great stone chimneys and castellated parapets have been razed off its walls. But there may yet be seen the ancient fire-places, fragments of Gothic arches, massive walls with closets in their thicknesses, lighted by defensive loop-holes and pierced with stone-stairs—to remind us of what it was, in days of yore.

We have thus consecutively traced the religious history of Voughal from the earliest records, dwelling more particularly on the fortunes of the Edifices established here in the eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. In the fifteenth century, we come to a Foundation, which surpassed all the rest in its rich endowments as well as in its general influence. When we consider what might have been done with the Educational Institution we are about to describe, in the way of training up ministers for the Irish Church, at the very time of its suppression, we cannot but lament that revenues intended for sacred purposes were (and still are) misappropriated to the aggrandizement of private individuals. Such, however, was the fate of

The College of Voughal.

1464.—27 Dec. "OUR LADY'S College of Voughal" was founded by THOMAS, eighth (called *The Great*) EARL OF DESMOND, Lord Deputy of Ireland, and proprietor of the town. The community at first consisted of a warden, eight fellows, and eight singing men, who lived in a collegiate manner, having a common table and all other necessities allowed them, with an annual stipend each. The value of the whole donation was £600 per annum, a very considerable sum in those days. In the foundation Charter, the titles of the Founder are thus recited, "EARL OF DESMOND, LORD OF DECIES, LORD OF IMOKILLY, LORD of the regalities and liberties of the co. Kerry, and patron of this foundation;" and the House is endowed with the parsonages and vicarages of Voughal, Ballynoe alias Newtown, Oethan alias Castle Lyons, Ahern and Mallow, all in the diocese of Cloyne. To these were subsequently added, by the EARLS OF DESMOND and successive POPES, the rectories of Clonpriest, Kileredan, Killeagh, Ardagh, Ightermurragh, Garryvod and the vicarage of Kilmaedonough, all in the same diocese and adjacent to the town of Voughal, which churches were to be served by the warden and fellows; the rectories of Aglish, Beaver alias Carrigaline, Caheragh, Kilmore and Skull, in the diocese of Cork; the rectory and vicarage of Myross, in the diocese of Ross; and the rectory of Aglish-Idronine, with three others, in the diocese of Ardferit. The foundation Charter and the appropriation of the several tithes to this House, were confirmed by JORDAN, Bishop of Cloyne, under his seal and that of WILLIAM ROCHE, Archdeacon of Cloyne, his confutor. [SMITH'S *Cork*, Vol. 1. pp. 82, 83 and *note*.]

1464.—EDWARD IV. granted letters patent to ROBERT MILLS and PHILIP CHRISTOPHER, Chaplains of the Collegiate Church of the B.V. MARY of Voughal, to purchase lands for the use of said Church, to the value of 20 marks yearly, notwithstanding the statute of mortmain; and the same patent pardons them for what they had previously purchased without license. [Rot. Cane. n. 29. anno 3. EDW. IV.]

1468—POPE PAUL II. granted an Indulgence to such persons as contributed towards re-edifying the Collegiate Church. [Preserved at Lismore.]

1472.—JAMES, ninth EARL OF DESMOND, confirmed the foundation. [SMITH.]

1494.—POPE ALEXANDER VI., by a Bull of this date, confirmed all grants to this College, and gave the warden and fellows license to purchase others, and unite them to the Foundation. [Bull, at Lismore.]

1496.—MAURICE, tenth EARL OF DESMOND, confirmed this Foundation. [SMITH, Vol. I. p. 83.]

1509.—POPE JULIUS II. bestowed the vicarage of Kilmacdonogh on this House, and confirmed the Bulls of his predecessors in its favor. [Bull, at Lismore.]

1537.—The King's mandate issued to the Mayor and Bailiffs of the town of Youghill, directing them to restore to, and maintain in, the office of Warden of the College of Youghill PETER WALSH, clerk, who had been duly presented by the King thereto, admitted, instituted and inducted, and in peaceable possession of the same during many years, until by means of the fraudulent practices of THOMAS HAWLAN, and the forgery of the King's sign manual, he had been unjustly removed therefrom. [Calendar of Patent Rolls, HENRY VIII.]

1542.—DAVID CONDON was Warden this year. [Rolls Office of Chancery.]

1547.—In the "device or petition framed by the Archebysshop of Dublin [GEORGE BROWNE], for an Universitie to be founded and erected in Ireland," which was this year submitted to the young King, EDWARD VI., it was proposed that "the wardenship of Youghill," along with five other benefices, should be annexed to the projected University, as a provision of endowment for the professors and lecturers. [EVELYN P. SHIRLEY'S *Original Letters and Papers*.]

1570.—An Account was taken of "ye tithes of ye Colledge of Youghill." [Auditor General.]

1579.—Decem. GERALD, sixteenth EARL OF DESMOND, who had gone into open rebellion against Queen ELIZABETH, captured the town of Youghal and occupied it for five days. He gave up the place to plunder; and, with other edifices, the College was spoiled and well nigh demolished.

1579-80.—16 Feb. The Chauntrie or Chapell of ST. SAVIOUR of Youghall, with its members, and all structures, lands and hereditaments to the College of Youghall belonging, in the town of Youghall and countie of Corke, were granted to GEORGE MOORE, gent., at 6s. Irish, per annum for ever. [Patent Rolls.]

1585.—4 Nov. By an Inquisition taken this day at Cork, upon the attainder of GERALD, sixteenth EARL OF DESMOND, it was found that he had been seized (among others) of "The right of patronage, donation, nomination, or presentation to the wardenship of the College of ST. MARY the VIRGIN, at Youghill." [Inquisitions in Exchequer.]

1537.—THOMAS WITHERHEAD D.D., Archdeacon of Cork and Cloyne, was this year collated to the wardenship, and was inducted by the Bishop of Cork and Cloyne, DR. WILLIAM LYON. [Patent at Lismore.]

1588.—28 Sept. DR. WITHERHEAD, the warden, and the priests, collegioners, and convent of this College, executed on this day a lease, under the common seal, for 60 years, of all their hereditaments, spiritual and temporal, to SIR THOMAS NORRIS, Lord President of Munster, at £13 6 8 per annum, who took up his residence here. [Lease at Lismore.]

1589.—20 July. DR. WITHERHEAD was promoted to the united sees of Waterford and Lismore, but retained this wardenship in commendam until his death in 1592. [COTTON'S *Fasti Eccles. Hib.*]

1590.—31 Aug. The *Guardianatus Ville et Collegii de Youghall* was rated by the Queen's Commissioners at 100 marks (£66 13 4); while the *Episcopatus Clonensis* was rated at but £10 10 0—a proof of the value of the endowments of this House. [Inquisitions in Exchequer.]

1591.—An Account of the livings, appertaining to the wardenship of Youghall and taxed to the First Fruits, is given in the *Liber Munerum*.

1592.—Upon the death of DR. WITHERHEAD, the priests and fellows elected NATHANIEL BAXTER to succeed him, and signified their choice of him to the Queen; which election she was pleased to confirm, by letters patent, dated 25 Feb. following; and he was inducted, 23 May, by DR. WILLIAM LYON, Bishop of Cork and Cloyne. [Patent at Lismore.]

1594.—28 Nov. PATRICK WALSHE, appeared in the Exchequer on this day, on the part and as attorney of the Mayor and Bailiffs of the town of Youghall, as to the arrears of the Chauntry of Youghall pertaining to the late College of Youghall in arrear, due for divers years ending at the feast of Michaelmas in the 35th year of the now QUEEN ELIZABETH, amounting to £1 16 0. It was

"ordered that the said Maior, Bailiffs, or WALSHIE as ther attorney, or any other by them assigned and apering in ther behalfe, shall bring into this Court of the Excheqr the Charter of the sayd towne by the second retorne of the next terme; for that it was alleged by the said WALSHIE that the said Chauntrey of Youghall wth the appurtenances are conteyned in ther sayd Charter, and thereby not tyed to answer any Rent for the same: w^{ch} if they shall not performe, then they to abyde the order of this Court." [Exchequer Revenue Orders, First Book, p. 15.]

1597.—25 Aug. DR. BAXTER, who had hitherto continued in the enjoyment of his wardenship without interruption, now found that the revenues of this House were threatened with the fate of other monastic foundations. He was on this day obliged to pass his bond of 1000 marks, which was to be forfeited in case he did not, within forty days after demand, resign his office of warden into the Queen's hands, and did not suffer THOMAS SOUTHWELL, of Brancaster in Norfolk, Esq. and JOHN FITZHARRIS, of Ballycrenan, gent., to take possession of the same. [MS. at Lismore.]

1598.—26 April. A Memorandum in the "First Book of Orders of the Revenue Exchequer, 1592-1598," sets forth the further progress made towards sequestrating this foundation, and the resistance offered by BAXTER, the warden:

"M^d: That THOMAS MAGNER came into Courte this daye in his personn, and made affidavit that he, being appointed by vertue of a writt of sequestration directed unto him for severall first fruits, came unto the warden of the Colledge of Youghill in his owne proper personn, and made him privie of the said sequestration, desiring him to take some composition for the payment of the same, or otherwise he must needs extend the force of his wryght against his livings. Unto whom the said [warden], in the great contempt of this Courte, most oprobriuslie awnswered that he would neither paye him monnie, nor yet suffer or permitt him to intermeddle in any his livings, and accordinglye gave direction unto his tenants not onely to suffer the said MAGNER not to intermeddle in their livings, but also to bete him if he should attempt hit. Whereuppon, it is ordered this daye in Courte, that their should issue an attachment against his bodie for his said contempt, and a new sequestration for sequestring the whole livings of the Colledge, to be directed unto ARTHUR HYDE gent. and THOMAS MAGNER."

1598.—15 May. The Bishop of Down and Connor was presented to the Rectory of the Collegiate Church of Youghal, diocese of Cloyne. [Rolls Office.]

1598.—30 June. NATHANIEL BAXTER, the warden, being required to surrender his office, availed himself of the forty days' license; and, before they had expired, on this day privately passed his letter of attorney to GODFREY ARMISTAGE, EDMUND HARRIS, and WILLIAM PARKER, authorizing them to dispose of the College revenues. They demised them and the College House, accordingly, to SIR THOMAS NORRIS, who had obtained a former lease of the same from DR. WITHERHEAD. When this arrangement was completed, BAXTER obeyed the command in the letter though not in spirit, for he straightway resigned his office, unaccompanied now by any of the rich foundations. This trust the Commissioners refused, under the circumstances, to receive.

1602.—27 Oct. DR. MEREDITH HANMER, the well-known Author of *A Chronicle of Ireland*, who had succeeded BAXTER in the wardenship, on this day, with the consent of the priests, renewed the lease that DR. WITHERHEAD had made, 28 Sept. 1588, to SIR THOMAS NORRIS, now deceased, and granted same to WILLIAM JONES Esq. of Youghal, in trust for SIR WALTER RALEIGH. The demise conveyed to JONES the College House, with all the lands, tenements, tithes, and offerings belonging thereto, for the remainder of the term of SIR THOMAS NORRIS' original lease, reserving to the warden and fellows only the parsonage of Carrigaline and the rectory of Mallow. [SMITH, Vol. I. p. 85.]

1602.—About this time SIR GEORGE CAREW, Lord President of Munster, took from JONES the College, with an intention to reside in it, and laid out £220 in repairing the house. He remained here but a few months; for the Queen's death occurring 24 March following, he returned to England. [id.]

1602.—7 Decem. MR. RICHARD BOYLE, afterwards created EARL OF CORK, purchased of SIR WALTER all his grants in Ireland, among which is specified, "all the estate of the said SIR WALTER in the College of Youghall, called The New College of the B. V. MARY of Youghall, with its rights and hereditaments, spiritual and temporal." [Calendar of Patent Rolls, 1 JAC. I., pp. 37, 38.]

1602-3.—24 Feb. DR. MEREDITH HANMER having resigned the wardenship, MR. BOYLE, by his interest with SIR GEORGE CAREW, procured the vacant appointment for his kinsman, DR. RICHARD BOYLE, who was confirmed therein by patent, bearing this date. [Preserved at Lismore.]

1603.—7 Nov. The wardenship of the College, or Chauntry, of Youghal, with all the lands, tenements and hereditaments to the same belonging, and the advowson and patronage of said wardenship, called The Wardenship of OUR LADY'S College of Youghal, being the estate of GERALD, late EARL OF DESMOND attainted, were granted to JAMES FULLERTON gent., rent 3s. 4d. Irish. [Calendar of Patent Rolls, 1 JAC. I., part 2. p. 8.]

1604.—31 March. By an Inquisition, taken this day at Cork, it was found that SIR WALTER RALEIGH, lately attainted of high treason, was possessed (among others), for a term of 45 years yet to come or thereabouts, of the New College of the B. V. MARY of Youghal, and of all its buildings, edifices, orchards, fruiteries, gardens, impropriate rectories, vicarages, churches, tithes, glebes, etc., rendering therefor to the warden £13 6s. 8d. yearly.

1604.—3 April. Grant to SIR GEORGE CAREW, Knt. In Youghal town. Two messuages and gardens, and all the lands and hereditaments, spiritual and temporal, of the New College of the B. V. MARY of Youghal, rent 2s.; with the advowsons, presentations, etc. of the wardenship, and all churches, rectories, vicarages and chapels of all other benefices belonging to said wardenship, rent 3s. 4d.; parcel of the estate of GERALD, EARL OF DESMOND, attainted: demised in fee-farm to SIR JAMES FULLERTON, Knt., 7 Nov. 1603, at a rent of 4s.

This patronage he sold to SIR RICHARD BOYLE, who obtained a new patent.

1604.—10 May. In SIR RICHARD BOYLE'S patent of this date, is the acknowledgement that SIR WALTER RALEIGH, at the time of his attainder, was lawfully possessed, for the term unexpired of the lease, by mesne conveyance from SIR THOMAS NORRIS, of all the hereditaments, spiritual and temporal, of the New College of the B. V. MARY of Youghal, as granted to said NORRIS for 60 years by the warden and fellows, 28 Sept. 1588: which interest, as conveyed to the said BOYLE, 7 Dec. 1602, the King now ratifies and confirms.

1605.—8 April. SIR RICHARD BOYLE, being in treaty with SIR GEOFFRY FENTON respecting a marriage with his daughter KATHERINE (p. 26), and finding that the lady insisted particularly on having the revenues of this House settled on her for a jointure, obtained a lease from the warden and fellows in fee-farm for ever,* paying the warden and his successors the sum of 20 marks yearly. The reason SIR RICHARD BOYLE gives† for his procuring this deed was, that SIR GEOFFRY'S counsel were of opinion, that as his best title to the revenues was from the lease granted by BAXTER to SIR THOMAS NORRIS and the renewal of it to JONES, the settlement would not be so valuable, unless he procured a new lease of it for ever. And this he the readier gained, not only as his kinsman was then warden, but as he had 40 years of the old lease granted to JONES, unexpired. Besides, both the Church and College House were almost in ruins, occasioned by DESMOND'S rebellion; these he engaged to repair, and he actually expended £2000 in rebuilding them. [SMITH'S *Cork*, Vol. I. pp. 86, 87.]

1609-10.—8 March. Grant to DONOGH, EARL OF THOMOND. The College, or tenement within the walls of Youghal, called The New College of the B. V. MARY of Youghal, with all its hereditaments. [Calendar of Pat. Rolls, p. 157.]

* The indenture bears date as above, and was made between WILLIAM [LYON], Lord Bishop of Cork, Cloyne and Ross, DR. RICHARD BOYLE the warden, and the priests and collationers of the New College of Youghal, of the one part, and LAWRENCE PARSONS gent., Clerk of the Crown, in trust for SIR RICHARD BOYLE, of the other part. Whereby the said Bishop etc. grant to the said LAWRENCE the New College, with all the edifices etc.; the lands of Ballymacaske, one ploughland near Youghal, the parsonages and rectories of Youghal, Inchiquin, Killeagh, Ightermurragh, Ardagh, Aglishane, Beaver or Carrigaline, Mallow, Ballynoe or Newtown, Oledhan or Castlelyons, and Aglicaromoe; the parsonages of Myross, Skull, and Kilmoie in Carbery; the vicarages of Kilmaedonogh, Garryvoe and Kileredun, all in co. Cork; and the rectory of Aglish-Idronline, in the diocese of Ardfert; with all their advowsons, patronages etc.: to hold the same, Paying to the warden and his successors the sum of 20 marks, sterling, by even portions, at the feasts of Easter and Michaelmas, viz. for the usual stipend of the warden £6 13 4, and the same for his diet, and the priests to their usual stipends and diet.

† In his answer to the Attorney-General's bill, in 1634.

1609-10.—23 March. Grant to SIR RICHARD BOYLE. The advowson, patronage, and presentation of the wardenship of the New College of priests and clerks of the Church of the B. V. MARY of Youghall, and of all the churches, rectories, vicarages and chapels, and the nomination of the several curates, and all other spiritual benefits to the said wardenship belonging. The patent now granted recites previous patents, bearing date 29 Nov. 1603 and 10 May 1604, respectively, and confirms them. [id. p. 160.]

SIR RICHARD BOYLE, having thus secured himself in the possession of this foundation, constantly resided in the College House; and here several of his children were born: ROGER, his eldest son, who died young at Deptford, in Kent, was born here 1 Aug. 1606; RICHARD, his successor in the title, was also born here, 20 Oct. 1612; GEOFFRY, born here 10 April 1616, was accidentally drowned in the College well, on the 20 Jan. following; the LADY ALICE BOYLE, afterwards COUNTESS OF BARRYMORE, was born here 20 March 1607-8; as was the LADY MARY BOYLE, the good COUNTESS OF WARWICK, 11 Nov. 1624. These were, probably, some of BOYLE's happiest days. He was in the prime of life, and had attained wealth, power, and distinction by his own unaided efforts. Blessed with an admirable wife and with a numerous and most promising progeny, he must have found here all the true delights of a peaceful home; while out of doors, he was actively engaged in reviving the fortune of his town, which had not yet recovered the shock of DESMOND's spoliation in 1579.

1610.—28 Nov. The Book of Orders of the Revenue Exchequer has the following minute:

"Mem. That SIR RICHARD BOYLE Knt. appeared this date in Courte upon the *seire facias* which issued against the tennants and occupiers of the Chantery of Youghall in co. Coreke, to come and sheowe cause why the said Chantery should not be seised into his Ma'tie's hands for th' arrearages of rent due to his Highness for the same, reserved upon the grant thereof made, amongst other things, to GEORGE MOORE gent., deceased."

1615.—Report was made respecting the College of Youghal by DR. RICHARD BOYLE, guardian thereof. [Regal Visitation Book.]

1620.—22 Aug. DR. RICHARD BOYLE, Warden of this College, was consecrated Bishop of Cork, Cloyne and Ross; but retained this appointment.

1624.—16 Aug. LORD FALKLAND, the Lord Deputy, visited Youghal, and on this day knighted, at the College, RICHARD, LORD DUNGARVAN, eldest surviving son of the EARL OF CORK. [LORD CORK'S *True Remembrances*.]

1631.—The REV. HENRY RUGGE was admitted a Fellow of this College. [COTTON'S *Fasti Eccles. Hib.*] He was afterwards appointed to the Deanery of Cloyne, by letters patent bearing date 21 Feb. 1660-61. [*Liber Munerum*.]

1633.—This House, and the manner of the EARL OF CORK's obtaining it, were made the subject of judicial investigation in the High Court of Castle-Chamber, Dublin, by direction of LORD WENTWORTH (afterwards EARL OF STRAFFORD) the Lord Deputy. The Attorney General, SIR WILLIAM REEVES, appeared as prosecutor for the Crown, and indicted the EARL OF CORK for procuring and keeping illegal possession of The College of Youghal and its revenues; and he charged at the same time the EARL's kinsmen, the Bishops of Cork and Waterford, with aiding and abetting him in this evil purpose. The indictment set forth, That the EARL OF CORK had for £28 gotten possession of the College from WILLIAM JONES, who held it for SIR WALTER RALEIGH. That he had prevailed on his relation, RICHARD, Lord Bishop of Cork, to deliver up the seal, charter, and other records of the College to him (which he still detained) and had procured a deed of conveyance from him of the College and its revenues. That not caring directly to take possession of them, he had suffered the Bishop to continue warden, and two or three persons as fellows, allowing them for the time a small salary to support them; but that he did not permit them to live in the College House, which he used himself as a dwelling. That, when any vacancy happened, he prevented a new election, so that he had become in time invested with the patronage, wardenship, and sole right of the fellows. That he had discharged the ancient Collector of the College rents, and had for a small consideration obtained an assignment of the revenues from SIR JAMES FULLERTON, who had only letters patent to possess concealed Church lands. That MICHAEL, Lord Bishop of Waterford and Lismore, ROBERT DAWBORNE, Dean of Lismore, and JOHN LANCASTER, clerk, who had been elected

fellows by the former warden and fellows, and with the EARL'S permission, had often solicited him to return the College seal and evidences; but being refused they, together with the Bishop of Cork, then warden, obliged themselves, in April 1627, by an oath, not to make any composition with the EARL OF CORK, unless with the consent of all, first had and obtained under their respective hands and seals. And that, when several letters had been written to the EARL to persuade him to return the College seal, charter and other records, he gave them a meeting, where the Bishops of Cork and Waterford jointly consented to make up matters with the EARL, on consideration of his paying 40 marks to the warden and £20 to the fellows annually, but this was without the consent of the other parties. And that soon after, the EARL procured a grant of the College, by a new patent. By all which methods, he still continued in possession of its revenues to the value of £800 a year, besides the advowsons and oblations of the churches. The Attorney General prayed that the EARL'S patent might be cancelled by the King's prerogative, and that condign punishment might be inflicted upon him and upon the Bishops of Cork and Waterford.

The EARL OF CORK, on receiving notice of this change, not being ready with his papers to meet it, pleaded his privilege as a Peer of the realm, the parliament being sitting, and had the suit deferred until the next term. He then appeared with his answer, and set forth his several titles to this College. He denied the turning out the fellows, or refusing to admit new ones to be elected. He acknowledged his having lived in the College House, but pleaded the precedent of SIR THOMAS NORRIS, SIR GEORGE CAREW, and MR. JONES, who had severally used it as a dwelling-house, many years before he had possession of it. He protested that he had never refused to restore the seal and writings save once, when three letters together were delivered him from the warden and fellows; and he explained that he was then at a considerable distance from them, and did not choose to send these by a common messenger, nor without having a proper receipt. He stated that, soon after this, he came to a new agreement with the warden and fellows, all of whom were present and were fully satisfied; and that, upon this occasion, he doubled their stipends. That he had caused all the churches to be repaired, and better supplied with pastors than they had been ever before. He, lastly, produced the original leases, deeds and patents, by virtue of which he enjoyed the revenues and patronage of this house.

The issue of the proceedings—for we cannot here set them forth at length—was the EARL OF CORK'S submission to the Lord Deputy's authority, with a consent to abide by his arbitration.* The Deputy awarded LORD CORK to pay £15,000 fine to the King, for the issues and profits of the College during 36 years. He left him the College House, and some demesnes belonging to it near Youghal; but took into the hands of the Crown the advowsons and patronages of the livings hitherto annexed to this foundation.

1633.—DR. RICHARD BOYLE, Bishop of Cork, Cloyne and Ross, was translated to the arch-diocese of Tuam, and was succeeded in his former sees and in the wardenship of this house, by DR. WILLIAM CHAPPEL, an Englishman. This prelate, in the following year, procured an Act of Council, by which the wardenship was perpetually united with the Bishopric of Cloyne.

1640.—Letters patent were passed, confirming the College and its appurtenances to the EARL OF CORK, and to the persons in trust for the jointure of the LADY ELIZABETH CLIFFORD, wife of LORD DUNGARVAN, his son and heir; which patent was also a full discharge to the EARL OF CORK and his tenants for all issues and profits arising thereout. In this patent, the house called The Old College House and its appurtenances, were reserved by the King for the use of the incumbent and his successors for ever. [SMITH, Vol. I. p. 90, note.]

1640-41.—22 March. The EARL OF STRAFFORD was impeached of High Treason. The fourth Article brought by the Commons against him related to his treatment of the EARL OF CORK respecting this Foundation. [*State Trials*, Vol. I. pp. 335, 336 and 342, ed. 1719.]

* This result was brought about, according to the EARL OF CORK'S admirers, through the Lord Deputy's menaces; but how could these so influence a man, who was conscious of his innocence? STRAFFORD'S statement, on his trial, was to the effect that the EARL, conscious of the very undue means by which he had possessed himself of this and of other Church property, made humble suit, with acknowledgement of his misdemeanours, and so left the matter for decision wholly in his, the Deputy's, hands.

1641.—23 Oct. The Great Rebellion broke out; and the EARL OF CORK, being ordered by the Lord Deputy of Munster to maintain Youghal in person, took up his residence at the College, which he strongly fortified. He also built five circular turrets at the angles of the park, and raised platforms of earth on which he placed ordnance to command the town and harbour. Several interesting letters, written by him from the beleagured town, are printed with the *State Letters* of his son, LORD ORRERY; and his Diary, full of minute records of passing events is preserved, it is understood, at Lismore. Here he closed his eventful career, dying within the walls of the College, 15 Sept. 1643.

1653-54.—RICHARD, second EARL OF CORK, at this time resided here. Some curious allusions to the state which he maintained, are given in WALTER GOSTELOW'S *Charles Stuart and Oliver Cromwell*, pp. 100, 101. London: 1655.

1716.—24 Nov. MR. DIGBY FFOULKE,* who was a kinsman of the BOYLES and agent of their estates in Ireland, died at the College, where he had resided. He had married ANGELA, daughter of SIR BOYLE MAYNARD Bart. of Curriglas; and from him descended a family of the name, still resident near Youghal.

1748.—The Anonymous Author of *A Tour through Ireland, in Several Entertaining Letters*, published this year in London, who had visited Youghal in 1740, thus mentions this House: "There are the remains of a spacious Building, the College, upon a lovely eminence, which we ascended by a great many steps. Some of the apartments are kept in repair. From the top of this building we had a charming prospect. The garden of this old place was in tolerable order, and they told us the Mayor of the Town [GEORGE GILES] resided there. This, and many miles around it, calls the EARL OF BURLINGTON AND CORK Master, and gives him the title of Baron.... All Europe is informed of this present Nobleman's taste in Architecture; and had he ever once seen this delightful situation, I am of opinion he would have been pleased to have improved this antique Building, where Nature has laid so fine a foundation. In my opinion, a fourth part of the money laid out at Chiswick would have made this one of the finest places in the world."

1782.—The College was in a great measure rebuilt, and converted into a commodious habitation by NICHOLAS GILES Esq. [LORD'S *Youghal*, p. 33.]

1810.—The College passed from the GILES family, by purchase, to the DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE.

1811.—The MARQUIS OF HARTINGTON, now DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, visited Youghal on attaining his majority, and was met outside the town by a large assemblage of the inhabitants, who unyoked his horses and drew his carriage in triumph to the College. He was accompanied by the HON. WILLIAM LAMB, afterwards LORD MELBOURNE, and the LADY CAROLINE LAMB.

Of the old College buildings hardly a vestige remains.† The present house, a fine one of its class, is that built in 1782 by MR. GILES. Its principal frontage is to the S.W., where it is flanked by the EARL OF CORK's two towers of defence. In one of the north rooms is the only memorial, now preserved, of the ancient

* He was youngest son of LIEUT. COL. FRANCIS FFOULKE, of the Parliamentary Army, who during the Usurpation held a high command at Youghal, and virtually governed the eastern part of co. Cork. Like his sagacious relative, LORD BROGHILL, and no doubt through his influence, COL. FFOULKE became converted to royalty just in time to reap all the advantages of the Restoration. LUDLOW mentions in his *Letters* (Vol. II. p. 304) that COL. FFOULKE seized on Youghal, in 1660, with the assistance of the cavalier party.

† Judging from the View of the Town in SMITH'S *Cork*, the College anciently, and so late as 1750, presented to the East a long front of eight high-pitched gables, which terminated towards the Church in a circular, cone-capped, flanking-tower, evidently one of those we still possess. Behind this range, at the opposite extremity from the Tower, were two large buildings, one rising above the other, and almost reaching to the Choir of ST. MARY'S. Perhaps, the servants' apartments of the present edifice, which stand at right angles with the house-quarter, and extend from it in the direction of the Church, occupy partly the site of the Old College. The foundation of the walls of these offices appears ancient. Their upper floor is of old time-ent oak. The only reliques of the BOYLES, at present to be found here, are A small piece of a Metal-plate, like the back of a fireplace, inscribed "1665," which is built into a wall in the kitchen-yard; and as you pass into the demesne from the rear, the Arms of the EARL OF CORK cut in stone and inserted in a pier. This entablature is of the same design with that in front of the EARL'S Almshouses, and with another in the gable-wall, within, of the South Transept, ST. MARY'S. The three were probably carved at the same time, perhaps in 1624, when the Almshouses were founded.

house—an elaborately carved dark oak chimney-piece, of the ELIZABETHAN period. It is composed of a number of grotesque carved trusses, rising to the height of the ceiling and dividing the front into compartments, which are panelled and enriched and have circular heads, the upper part finishing in a carved cornice. A short time since, myrtles grew luxuriantly on the southern front, reaching nearly to the eaves. In the upper grounds, close to the Town-walls, The EARL's Walk, now moss-grown all over, is pointed out; and close to it, at the south, is a romantic high lichen-covered rock with a spring of water at its sunken base. Here was the well, now stopped-up, in which GEOFFRY, the EARL OF CORK's third son, was drowned when nine months old, 20 Jan. 1616. Further down, on the slope of the hill, are plainly visible the earth-works thrown up by the EARL, for the defence of the place, in 1641. The platform is still a commanding position, and notwithstanding the growth of the town beneath, and the tall houses which have sprung up between the College and the water's side, cannon placed here could be brought to play upon any hostile shipping that entered the harbour. The views from this platform are fine and extensive.

The Warden's House next claims our attention. From its general appearance we feel safe in pronouncing it to be fully as old as the date assigned to the foundation of the College, namely the middle of the fifteenth century. Modern alterations may have marred its original beauty; but the massive walls some five feet thick, the deep projecting bay-window and porch, the orioled closet, the high-pointed gables, gablets, and great towering chimneys, are mementos of this interesting age. Like all Old English domestic architecture, it forms a picturesque appearance from the variety and artistic play of its outlines, with light and shade brokenly contrasted on them, so grateful to the initiated eye, and so seldom realized in our modern monotonous erections. But the interest attached to it arises from other sources. Tradition has identified the Warden's Residence with a name that "starts a spirit" whenever repeated, and throws around its time-honored walls associations of absorbing historical interest in the designation of

Sir Walter Raleigh's House.

In this old mansion the gallant soldier of fortune is said to have resided during the years 1588 and 1589, when, as the Corporate records inform us, he filled the office of Chief Magistrate of the town. And here, in the latter year, he is said to have entertained EDMUND SPENSER the Poet, ere they embarked together at this Port for England, to superintend the publication of the first three books of the *Faerie Queene*. In 1616 SIR LAWRENCE PARSONS, Knt., Attorney-General for the Province of Munster, was appointed Recorder of Youghal, and took this house from the EARL OF CORK for a residence. From him it received the name, by which it has been always since mentioned in legal documents, SIR LAWRENCE PARSONS' House. His grandson, LAWRENCE PARSONS Esq. of Birr, conveyed the house, 17 Jan. 1661, to ROBERT HEDGES Esq., of Beaconstown, county Kildare, for a thousand years at a pepper-corn rent, in consideration of the sum of £135, with the rent reserved by the EARL OF CORK of a new almanac yearly. WILLIAM HEDGES, afterwards SIR WILLIAM HEDGES, son of the aforesaid ROBERT HEDGES, sold the house, 24 Feb. 1670, to JOHN ATKIN of Youghal, for the sum of £340; and the latter, by will dated 20 Oct. 1705, demised the house to his grandson, JOHN HAYMAN, of the ancient Kentish and Somersetshire family of that name. The place continued the residence of this family until the death of WALTER ATKIN HAYMAN Esq., 5 June, 1816, when it was alienated. It is now the property and residence of J. W. PIM Esq., whose courtesy to visitors deserves all commendation.

The house is in the Old English style. Three high-pointed gablets crown the east front, and beneath the central one are the hall and entrance doorway. The windows have been modernized, the old glazing consisted of diamond panes set in lead, and the position of the chief staircase has been changed. A large dining room is on the ground floor, from which is a subterraneous passage connecting the house with the Old Tower of ST. MARY's Church. In one of the kitchens the ancient wide-arched fire-place remains, but is disused. The walls are in great part wainscotted with Irish oak, which some former occupier sought to

improve by partially painting in colors. The drawing room retains most of its ancient beauty in the preservation of its fine dark wainscot, deep projecting bay-window, and richly-carved oak mantel-piece, rising in the full pride of Elizabethan style to the height of the ceiling. The cornice rests upon three figures, representing Faith, Hope, and Charity, between which are enriched circular-headed panels, and a variety of emblematical devices fill up the rest of the structure. The Dutch-tiles, which anciently adorned the fire-place, have been removed; and instead of the low andirons on which the bickering yule-log would burn, a modern grate and stone chimney-piece have been in bad taste inserted. In the adjoining bed-room is another mantel-piece of oak, barbarously painted over; and here the tiles remain. They are about four inches square, with various devices inscribed in a circular border. Behind the wainscotting of this room, a recess was a few years since revealed, in which a part of the old monkish library, hidden at the period of the Reformation was discovered. One volume is a curious specimen of early printing. It consists of two distinct portions. The first was printed at Mantua in 1479, in black letter, with colored initials, being a compendium of Scriptural events from the Creation to the days of the Apostles; the other portion was printed at Strasburgh in 1483, and is PETER COMESTOR's *Historia Scholastica*, dedicated to PRINCE GONZALES, by JOHN SCHALLUS, Professor of Physic at Hornfield. This ancient volume is now in the possession of MATTHEW HAYMAN Esq. of South Abbey, Youghal.

The grounds are remarkable for the luxuriant growth of myrtles, bays, the arbutus, and other exotics in the open air. Some of the myrtles exceed twenty feet in height; and from their embowering shade have given the place its modern name of Myrtle Grove. In the gardens the potato, originally brought from Virginia, was first planted in Ireland. Here also, in the midst of a small parterre, is a group of four aged yew-trees, which are said to have been planted by RALEIGH. Beneath their shade he may often have sate, in his fixed musings on El Dorado which he was never to find; and here, perhaps, in more active moments, were composed some of those writings which remain to our own day, to prove him an almost universal genius. What needs it more to heighten the beauty of the ideal picture, than to image SPENSER on a bright summer day his companion, while RALEIGH lingers over the *Faerie Queene*, as yet in manuscript, and, with sudden start of joy, pronounces the fiat, that gave it forth to an admiring world?



Walter Raleigh's House, Youghal



Chancel Window of Saint Mary's Church Youlgate

(From a Photograph)

